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THE TIMES
Tomorrow

Figure
Profile of novelist
Rosamond Lehmann



of speech
Charles Douglas-Home
reviews *Reality and
Rhetoric*, Professor Peter
Baum's book about the
economics of
development. New
Crime reviewer Marcel
Berlins on *The Sandman*,
by Miles Gibson, a novel
written as the diary of a
psychopathic killer.

Space
A Special Report on
cable and satellite
television - the beginning
of an entertainment and
communications revolution.

Race
David Miller and John
Hennessy report from
Sarajevo on the main
events of the Winter
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Churches 'struggle to survive'

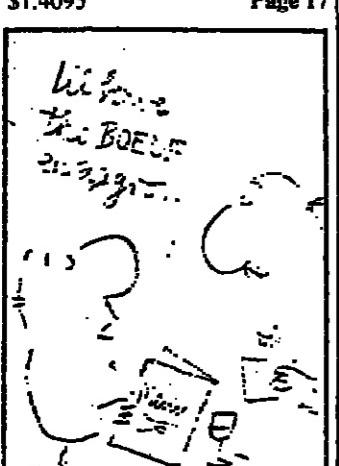
Many churches in England are
struggling for survival and
clergy are afflicted with guilt for
neglecting their families while
they try to cope with their
ministry, according to the Dean of
St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan
Webster. He spoke of a "coming
avalanche" of clergy divorces

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Markets slump

About £3 billion was wiped from
the value of shares in
London yesterday as stock
exchanges around the world
slumped. The dollar rose 1.60
cents against the pound to

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Irish beef held

French farmers at Le Havre,
continuing their protest against
meat imports, yesterday seized
four lorries carrying beef from
Ireland.

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Murder charge

David Carty, aged 18, of
Rotherhithe, south-east London,
has been charged with the
murder last weekend of
Michelle Anne Sadler and
Robert Vaughan, both aged 17.

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Secrets trial

Sara Tisdall, the Foreign Office
clerk accused of leaking to *The
Guardian* memo on cruise
missiles, has been sent for trial
to the Central Criminal Court
under the Official Secrets Act.

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Letters: On GCHQ, from the
Bishop of Gloucester, and others; Antarctica, from Mr
D. J. Bederman; Temple Bar, from the Duke of Grafton and others

Leading article: Mr Prior and the Maze

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The war Reagan could not win;
diplomacy and the bomb; Philip
Whitehead's candid advice to the BBC; Jock Bruce-
Gardyne takes a swing at regional aid; Spectrum: Des-
mond Hogan's curious exile;
Wednesday Page: women, the
forgotten unemployed

Saving Energy: A four-page
Special Report on measures to
prevent the waste of energy in
industry and at home

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Lord Lee of Newton, Jorge
Guillén

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Britain prepares way to pull out of Lebanon

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

part, then we should be there. There would be no point in our saying we are going to rush off precipitately."

But he added: "If the moment does arrive when we judge that that useful part can no longer be played, then we have to discontinue our presence."

"Those are the factors that have to be balanced all the time and particularly closely, and particularly carefully because of the fact that we have British troops out there facing danger. They have to be reconsidered not just week by week, but day by day, or hour by hour, if necessary, in the light of what's happening on the ground."

The urgent and constant contract with multinational force partners, reports from Beirut and the Downing Street meetings combined to build up expectation on an imminent announcement. Mrs Thatcher told Mr Kinnock the Opposition Leader, in the Commons: "A statement will be made to the House if and when there is anything further that can suitably be reported."

However, the same Whitehall source who had on Monday indicated against a withdrawal, yesterday warned that journal-

Confined on back page, col 5

Helicopters fly out 40 staff from US Embassy

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Indeed, a former Army armoured vehicle draped with the flag of Mr Walid Jumblati's Progressive Socialist Party now stands guard over the American marines isolated on the stretch of scarfant by the British Embassy. The Druze have accepted a private truce with the marines and have agreed to protect them, so far as it is in their power to do so.

Embassy personnel of the four nations involved in the multinational force - America, France, Italy and Britain - are believed to have made their own contacts with the militaries now controlling half the capital so that the foreign troops can be evacuated in safety if the decision is taken to bring them out.

Another American Marine and three more Italian soldiers were wounded by gunfire during the day, and the American

battalion "New Jersey", firing out of a rainstorm in heavy seas, bombarded Druze areas in the hills in retaliation for the shelling of the Marine base.

If it was intended to cow the militias, however, it had no such effect.

All over west Beirut, Shia Muslim and Druze gunmen in a variety of T-shirts, jeans, combat fatigues and *Afghan* headscarves travelled the streets, driving into battle against small pockets of Christian troops in ambulances and open-top army vehicles.

Around the Ban Militaire and in the ruins of the old Phoenix Hotel soldiers still loyal to President Gemayel continued to hold out yesterday under rocket and mortar fire, but elsewhere the Muslim sector of the capital was in the total control of the gunman.

Many Muslims in west Beirut fear that Mr Gemayel may make one last desperate effort to hold on to power by trying to re-invade west Beirut with Christian troops. Since these units of the army are already fighting alongside the Phalangist militia, the assumption is that the army would bring the Phalangists with them into the Muslim quarter of the city.

The Christian community is terrified that the Syrians will punish them for supporting Mr Gemayel by subjecting east Beirut to further bombardment. The war Reagan couldn't win.

Armoured personnel carriers, Jeeps and heavy artillery, which had only just been presented to the Lebanese by the American Government, were trundling round the streets of the west of the city in the hands of bearded gunmen bearing portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Cover fire: Militiaman
protects his comrades

Inside the holocaust, back page

£33m to repair Severn Bridge

By Michael Bally, Transport Editor

An immediate programme of repairs to the Severn Bridge and a two-year study into a second crossing were announced by Mr Nicholas Ridley, secretary of state for Transport, in the Commons. Preparatory work has already been put in hand, Mr Ridley said, and the actual work on the bridge would begin later in the year.

Mr Ridley emphasized that there was no commitment at this stage to a second crossing - which could be either a tunnel or bridge - but the study would ensure no unnecessary delay in providing a second crossing once the Government was satisfied that traffic required it.

He admitted that in the course of repairs the bridge would have to be closed completely on occasions but such closures would be "few and brief" he said. To minimize traffic disruption work would be done wherever possible at off-peak times and complete

cost of £14m, especially as lorry traffic over it between England and South Wales has been heavier than was expected.

In May last year, consultants Flint & Neill reported that major strengthening was required to enable the bridge to cope with possible traffic and wind loadings.

A Severn road tunnel capable of taking all the heavy and high-sided lorries could be built in under 3½ years and would cost £120 million, British Steel said last night. They have already put proposals to the Department of Transport for a submerged tube tunnel 1.8 km south of the existing bridge increasing capacity by 50 per cent.

Confirmed on back page, col 1

Maxwell bid for control at Old Trafford

By Clive White

Robert Maxwell, the publishing millionaire, is bidding to take control of Manchester United, the wealthiest and best supported club in Britain. He hopes to buy out the controlling interest of Martin Edwards, the club's chairman. In a joint statement issued yesterday by the two men it was hoped that "negotiations would be conducted speedily".

Mr Maxwell, who is chairman of Oxford United, has made no secret of his wish to take over a big club. He was recently linked with possible takeover at Birmingham City, and last year in an ambitious move he tried, unsuccessfully, to merge Oxford with Reading. He could find opposition

from another member of the United board, James Gulliver, also a millionaire, who was rumoured to be interested in a takeover himself. Mr Gulliver holds 10,532 shares as against the 500,736 shares of Martin Edwards and 200,000 shares of Mr Edwards' brother, Roger.

Since Mr Maxwell saved Oxford from liquidation in January, 1982, by buying £128,000 worth of shares the club have twice narrowly failed to gain promotion to the second division and this season have been the subject of several heroic cup exploits, including the dismissal of Manchester United from the Milk Cup. Promotion this year seems assured.

Should Mr Maxwell be successful in his negotiations then under Football League rules he would have to resign as a director of Oxford. He has already hinted that he would pass on his shareholding to his family and that one of his sons



should become chairman of Oxford.

Manchester United, who regularly attract crowds of 40,000, are challenging for the Canon League championship but are out of both domestic cup competitions. Last year they announced a record profit of £2 million. In Italy yesterday there were unconfirmed reports that United had sold Bryan Robson, their biggest asset, to Sampdoria.

Mr Maxwell's name has rarely been out of the news these past few months, whether he is on a business of sporting front. He is chairman of the British Printing and Communications Corporation, who only last week ended a dispute with the print union, Sogat '82 at their Park Royal plant.

Police have traced an aim at the 13-year-old Downs syndrome boy who lost his family in a car crash near Jain, Ross-shire on Monday.

Alan German, whose leg was broken, was said to be improving after surgery at an Inverness hospital yesterday.

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'One heck of a step for me,' says astronaut

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Captain Bruce McCandless ventured to 300 feet flying backwards to keep the shuttle in view.

The exercise was a dress rehearsal for the shuttle flight in April, during which it is hoped to send a man into space to make contact with a crippled satellite, the Solar Max.

Challenger's latest flight is the tenth shuttle mission. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has formally declared as irreversible the loss of two multimillion dollar satellites released from Challenger. Both are 20,000 miles off course, useless but functioning perfectly.

His comment on history has a play on Neil Armstrong's remarks when he landed on the moon in 1969. "That has been one small step for Neil," Captain McCandless said, "but it was one heck of a step for me."

Although man and machine were traveling at 12,000 miles an hour, there was no sensation of speed. He seemed to stand stationary in one area for several minutes, rotating slowly in each direction. "There is no particular shock to doing the roll," he declared.

Captain McCandless, aged 46, a former Navy aviator trained for 18 years as an astronaut for his first trip into space. His back pack, called a maniac, maneuvering unit, was later donned by a fellow astronaut, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stewart of the Army, for an unorthodox journey into space. Both men were named live on television.

The cameras, looking white aluminium back pack contains 24 tiny jet thrusters. Two thrusters extend forward with the maneuvering hand controls at the end of each.

Space walker: Captain McCandless about 150ft from the Challenger in the first untethered flight. (Another photograph, back page).

The losses are expected to affect virtually all the 23,000 wealthy individuals who provide capital for the Lloyd's insurance market and will lead to a big jump in the cost of insuring satellites against the possibility of malfunction.

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TV-am likely to close after union refuses to cut jobs

By David Brown, Arts Correspondent

Shergar vet paid IRA £66,000

The IRA gang which kidnapped Shergar, tricked a member of the owning syndicate into giving £66,000, it was revealed last night.

Mr Stan Cosgrove, Shergar's veterinary surgeon and part owner of a £250,000 share in the horse, said the money was given to a go-between last July and then stolen by the gang who broke a promise to return the horse.

Mr Cosgrove and the police denied reports at the time that he had been cheated out of the cash by hoaxes or that any money had been handed over. But last night Mr Cosgrove admitted that the money had been handed over to the real kidnappers.

He said a member of the gang had telephoned him since he had been kidnapped last February and asked for Denis Minogue, a publican and horse dealer, from Co Clare, as a go-between.

Mr Cosgrove said that in May, Mr Minogue was hooded and taken to see a horse which he confirmed was Shergar. Mr Cosgrove said he was later given instructions to give Mr Minogue £90,000 Ir (£67,000).

Mr Minogue was to keep £10,000 Ir, and the rest was to be left in a car in Clare.

The gang were not to know where he was leaving it. The arrangement, was, that Mr Minogue was to travel to another part of the country and wait for a call from another go-between who would say the horse had been released. Mr Minogue would then tell that person where the money had been left.

French coastguards said the 2,500-ton Japanese-owned ship, which was carrying iron ore from Spain to Belgium, sank rapidly eight miles off the island of Ushant, near Brittany. The captain was able to send only a brief May Day before launching two lifeboats.

Land's End radio said they received an SOS at 4.15am saying: "Forward hold flooded. Ship sinking... crew abandoning... request urgent assistance. Signed master."

One survivor clung to a piece of wood before being rescued by a French trawler while 10 crewmen hung on to an overturned lifeboat and were saved by a French naval Super Frelon helicopter from Brest which had to fight its way through 60mph winds.

But the other lifeboat was empty; several trawlers later picked up the bodies of the missing men. The survivors, said to be mainly South Koreans and Filipinos, were taken to hospital in Brest suffering from exposure.

Police have traced an aim at the 13-year-old Downs syndrome boy who lost his family in a car crash near Jain, Ross-shire on Monday.

Sale of council 'semis' emphasizes social division, report says

By David Walker
Social Policy Correspondent

Owner-occupiers and council tenants are now more segregated than ever and there is no sign of the greater social mix promised by government ministers when they launched their "right to buy" legislation on the sale of council houses, according to one of the first surveys of the effects of the policy.

The survey by the School for Advanced Urban Studies at Bristol University says that tenants in semi-detached houses in small towns and country areas tend to buy their homes, but people in city flats do not.

The proportion of council tenants who are unemployed and poor has increased as more affluent tenants have moved into owner occupation.

"Public housing in the inner areas of Birmingham, Liverpool and the inner London boroughs has concentrations of high-rise flats; this in itself is sufficient to expose the view of council house sales as inner-city revitalization for the nonsense it is", the report says.

Heads of families which buy tend to be in their forties and to

AVERAGE "RIGHT TO BUY" SALES 1980-81

	South	Plymouth	Hounslow	New Forest
Valuation	£15,534	£16,403	£25,204	£21,921
Price paid	£5,655	£9,251	£14,754	£12,205
Income of principal earner	£6,467	£8,269	£8,034	£7,958
Age of principal earner	45	44	43	44
Discount (%)	45	44	45	44
Length of tenancy in years	18	18	18	16

Financed by the Nuffield Foundation, Mr Alan Murie and Mr Ray Forrest of Bristol University looked at who bought their homes in the first years of the right to buy policy, introduced in 1980.

They found that households with more than one earner and eligible for a discount of more than 40 per cent of the purchase price chose to buy. Because of the way council houses are let, such families tended to be in semi-detached or end-of-terrace houses. Very few flats have been sold, partly because of problems over service charges and partly because flat-dwellers tend to be poorer.

Heads of families which buy tend to be in their forties and to

Whitehall gag on '1984' talks

By Peter Hemsley

The Cabinet has prohibited senior civil servants from talking to the 1984 Campaign for Freedom of Information on the ground that it would breach their political impartiality.

In a letter to Mr Des Wilson, chairman of the 1984 Committee, Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for the Civil Service, said it would be "altogether inappropriate for permanent secretaries or other departmental civil servants" to engage in discussions with the campaign.

Last month Mr Wilson sent copies of the 1984 campaign handbook to 15 permanent secretaries with a letter which said: "We are anxious to have a constructive and friendly dialogue with Whitehall on this matter and would welcome your view."

Lord Gowrie's reply reminded Mr Wilson that Mrs Thatcher had ruled out a freedom of information Act. As Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, and Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, were committed to such a measure, the issue was politically controversial.

The union has negotiated four no-strike deals in return for sole recognition all of them with high-technology companies, two of them Japanese. More are in the pipeline.

The traditional labour relations mould was broken at the Toshiba plant in Plymouth in 1981, where a four-part agreement contained a clause committing both sides to arbitration.

A similar deal was signed with another Japanese company, Sanyo, at its plant in Lowestoft. There are two deals in South Wales, one at the Newport plant of Immos and another recently signed, at AB Electronics.

The General Council of the Wales TUC believes the deals constitute the beginning of a

new offensive to attract members.

Mr Sanderson says that the Toshiba deal, which provided the blueprint for subsequent agreements, meant that all employees became monthly paid salaried staff, with all the benefits.

Hard-line trade unionists

believe the electricians' union

are selling the movement's

birthright and that nothing a company can offer could possibly be worth signing away a basic freedom of industry.

Scandalous observers, however,

see a strong element of

frustration among some trade

union officials, who have been

unable to negotiate such recog-

nition agreements with new

companies because they are

hamstrung by a union's consti-

tution or conference decision.

White-collar and manual

unions have seen substantial

members' substantial ad-

vantages.

Mr Sanderson says that the

Toshiba deal, which provided

the blueprint for subsequent

agreements, meant that all

employees became monthly

paid salaried staff, with all the

benefits.

There was also provision for

an advisory board made up

of employee representatives

and management, which is

the first internal body to

pronounce on any company

plan.

In return the union was

committed to workforce flexi-

bility, but won big concessions

on training. The union agreed

to "pendulum arbitration"

which would be binding on both

sides.

In this system, an external

arbitrator comes down in

favour of one side or the other.

The point being that claims

and counter-claims remain "moder-

ated" in order to impress the

arbitrator.

Mr Sanderson said that

unions "under a Toshiba-type

agreement have a chance of

achieving their aims if they

have a good case; it seems with

industrial action they had very

little. There is nothing great about Britain's adversarial industrial relations systems."



Thatcher reaffirms GCHQ union ban

By Our Political Editor

The Prime Minister yesterday decided to change the decision that employees of the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) at Cheltenham must forfeit their rights of union membership.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was replying to a Commons question from Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, who suggested that the Government should withdraw its decision and negotiate a non-strike agreement with the union ban is announced.

The regrading would be in addition to the £1,000 already on offer to those giving up their right to belong to a union. It was part of the "bribe ethos" now employed at GCHQ the union official said.

Union leaders yesterday met at the Council of the Civil Unions and prepared their submission to today's Select Committee on Employment.

The Prime Minister repeated that nevertheless she would, of course, see the unions again if they wished.

An offer to regrade specialist staff at GCHQ was yesterday

Greenham airman sent home

By Pat Healy

An American serviceman who is married to a British woman involved in the Greenham Common protest is to be flown home today to be discharged from the United States Air Force.

The state-owned company is now worried that other yards with a constant flow of Ministry of Defence contracts may feel insulated from commercial pressures and refuse to accept the package, which would give them a £7-a-week productivity increase.

Other yards dependent on orders from private companies may attempt to "water down" the agreement, reached on the eve of a threatened national shipbuilding strike in January.

Mr Stewart Crawford, convenor at Yarrow, said he was sure the rest of the company's 57,000 employees would reject the deal. The agreement would have generated "vast amounts" of money for the company, and to accept would have been "a complete humiliation".

Police inspector Michael Priddle, aged 43, persuaded a gunman to surrender after making him a cup of coffee, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday. He was praised for his "admirable behaviour" by Judge Underhill, QC. The man he arrested, Ossie Antoniazz, aged 47, of Prospect Road, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, was jailed for four years for drug smuggling offences.

Officer praised for drugs arrest

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Duke's funeral

The Queen will attend the funeral today at Badminton of the Duke of Beaufort who died at the weekend aged 83. She will be accompanied by The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Queen Mother, Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips.

MP's conduct

The Law Society is to consider a complaint of unprofessional conduct against Mr Gerald Birmingham, Labour MP for St Helens South and a solicitor, who has been accused of having two love affairs. The complaint has been made by Miss Ruth Harrison, aged 39, his former political assistant and lover.

Car couple die

A man and woman died in a car which sank in 30ft of water after careering off a dockside near Alastair Park at Southampton yesterday.

Sale room

Medical scholar's library dispersed for £138,638

By Huon Mallalieu

An unrivalled library of the history of medicine and science, and their occult prehistory, was dispersed yesterday by Sotheby's making a total of £138,638 with less than 1 per cent bought in and many lots selling comfortably above estimate.

It was formed by Dr Walter Pagel, who was a world authority on tuberculosis and a distinguished pathologist, as well as a formidable scholar and linguist. He trained in Berlin before settling in England in the 1930s, and he died last year.

Dr Pagel was distinguished from the generality of medical collectors by the breadth of his interests, and that was reflected in the strength of private bidding at the sale. Not only doctors were drawn to it, but also the leading European collector of books on alchemy.

The top price of the sale was £2,860 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) which was paid for an extremely rare copy of the first edition of *De Harmonia* by the Neo-Platonist Francesco Giorgio, which was published in Venice in 1525. The book is a bridge between medieval thought and the new mathematical

and natural philosophy of the Renaissance. Only one Dr Pagel's working collection of books and pamphlets on a particular favourite, *Paracelsus*, was sold for £1,375 (£2,000 to £2,600).

One of the most unusual items in a sale of English and Continental furniture at Phillips was an early sixteenth-century Flemish carved oak group of the marriage of Mary and Joseph, which went to Westphalia, a dealer from West Germany, at £6,400 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

The most expensive lot in the sale was a set of eight George III mahogany dining chairs in the Hepplewhite manner, which went to the London dealer Foster at £9,500 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500). There was also a George III mahogany silver table in the Chippendale style which made £6,200.

Oversize selling prices

August 26: Edition B of the 80th Anniversary of the First World War, £1,000. Denmark One 6.50. French Men's 4,000. France 1914-18, £1,000. German 1914-18, £1,000. Greece 1914-18, £1,000. Italy 1914-18, £1,000. Norway Kr. 7.50. Pakistan 1914-18, £1,000. Sweden 1914-18, £1,000. Spain 1914-18, £1,000. Tunisia Dir. 0.70. USA \$1,750. Yugoslavia Din. 100.

Income fall 'threat' to farm jobs

Arts bodies should levy rate'

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

New arts organizations with power to levy rates are needed to guarantee the future of theatres and museums after the abolition of the metropolitan authorities, the Arts Council said yesterday.

The council, in its reply to the White Paper, *Streamlining the Cities*, which outlines the abolition of metropolitan authorities, including the Greater London Council, says it would be potentially disastrous to leave the future of institutions backed by the threatened bodies to the discretion of borough councils.

The threatened councils have been the unquestioned leaders in local authority support for the arts, the council says, adding: "It is difficult to envisage alternative arrangements which would serve the arts as well as those which are designed to replace them."

The six provincial authorities are spending nearly £12m on the arts in the present financial year, and the GLC £16.5m. The Arts Council says local authority funding levels will not survive the abolition unless special steps are taken to encourage contributions from successor authorities.

It cites a "traditional reluctance" on the part of local authorities to back institutions outside their areas, and says that organizations such as Opera North exemplify the difficulties bodies face in winning support from local authorities.

The council suggests that new arts committees, with the power to precept local councils for arts funds or access to central government grants are needed to guarantee the future level of arts funding. The authorities would be joint bodies of all the councils in the areas concerned, perhaps on the model of some committees now formed to run polytechnic colleges.

Like most other victims Mr Paul Janssen, Brightlingsea's managing director, blames his venture's demise on increasingly determined competition from the big breweries in the limited free house market.

"They do not do it by selling better beer", he said yesterday, "but by using financial muscle with which we cannot compete - offering discounts and loans to force us out. We needed to

Small breweries forced to close

By Robin Young

In a sharp reversal of the past decade's trend, independent breweries are now closing faster than they are opening.

Overburdened clergymen struggle with guilt about neglected families

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Many churches in England are struggling for survival, and the clergy feel guilty about neglecting their families as they try to cope with their ministry, according to the Dean of St Paul's the Very Rev Alan Webster.

A friend whom he described as "a competent sociologist" had warned him of a "coming avalanche of clergy divorces," and the Dean challenged: "Talk to any clergy family, and ask the younger members whether they attend Dad's church". It was now "exceptionally difficult" to pass on the Christian faith to the next generation.

Dean Webster's lament at the churches' plight is contained in the latest edition of the *Audenshaw Papers*, an international newsletter for clergy and theologians. He suggests the clergy need a spiritual survival kit.

"These are lean times for the churches in England," he says. "It is tragic to see so many of them struggling for survival. Even in the country towns and villages, the heartland of the

Church of England, the parishes are often in difficulty." Some clergymen were trying to care for half a dozen churches, none of which drew more than very few people.

He adds that "burnt-out" in the ministry — clergymen becoming exhausted and virtually giving up — and clergy divorces were not as common as the media sometimes suggested. "But both phenomena are too frequent; and a competent and friendly sociologist spoke recently of a coming avalanche of clergy divorces."

Those who specialize in counselling clergymen "report that again and again there is a sense of guilt about the little time that clergy spend with their wives and children".

Meanwhile, he says, attempts to reform and change the church encounter strong opposition, leading to a sense of resentment among those in favour of change and a "grass roots distrust" of church leaders among those against it.

His remarks come in the middle of the most radical

debate for years on the future shape of the Church of England's full-time ministry. The General Synod is expected to return to the subject shortly, in the light of a report from Canon John Tiller, chief secretary of the Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry. He suggested that a continuation of the present pattern was in the long term untenable, and that there should be a big shift in responsibility from the clergy to the active laity.

The Dean's suggestions for survival include leaving to others the things a clergymen does not do well; leaving time for reflection and prayer; joining unofficial groups outside the institutional structures where different people can meet without consciousness of rank; and having some vision of the church in the future and how to get to it.

He declined to say yesterday whether his own children "attended Dad's church", but friends describe his family as being close.

Clerk for trial on secrets charges

By Stewart Tindall, Crime Correspondent

The Foreign Office clerk accused of leaking to *The Guardian* a confidential government memorandum on the arrival of cruise missiles was committed for trial yesterday at the Central Criminal Court under the Official Secrets Act.

Miss Sarah Tisdall, aged 23, who has been suspended from duties at the main Foreign Office building in Whitehall, appeared before Bow Street magistrates charged under Section Two of the Act with passing on the memorandum last October. Miss Tisdall, who lives in south London, was arrested last month.

Mr Gerald Laniece, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, told Mr David Hopkin, the magistrate, that the Attorney General had withheld his consent for a summary hearing. Miss Tisdall was committed for trial and given

More money for heart transplants

The Government yesterday announced a further year's funding for Britain's heart transplant programme at Harefield Hospital and the Papworth Hospital in Cambridgeshire (Our Social Services Correspondent writes).

The two hospitals are to receive £28,000 each from central National Health Service funds for the financial year 1984-85 to allow a three-year cost-benefit analysis of heart transplantation, due to report at the end of 1984, to be dealt with at a magistrates' court.

Miss Tisdall was charged by Det Supt Ronald Hardy of Scotland Yard's serious crime squad after *The Guardian* was compelled to return the memorandum by the High Court.

The memorandum, classified as secret, was written by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, to the Prime Minister naming the day of the arrival of cruise missiles at Greenham Common airbase, Berkshire.

A copy sent to the newspaper was used for a report



Miss Tisdall receiving daffodils from a Greenham Common peace woman after being bailed yesterday

Doctors prescribing fewer tranquillizers

By Thomson Prentice

Fewer people are resorting to tranquilizers to relieve their anxieties and family doctors are persuading more of their patients that they do not need drugs.

The prescribing of such drugs as Valium and Librium dropped by about 15 per cent last year and is about 20 per cent less than seven years ago.

Women still take about twice as many tranquilizers as men and are more likely to use them in their menopausal years or when they are elderly, according to a recent survey.

Dr Clive Frostick, a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners, said yesterday: "Doctors are trying to wean patients away from tranquilizers.

The patients' attitudes are

Crash landing

An RAF student pilot ejected from his Hawk jet trainer aircraft seconds before it crashed through a fence after an emergency landing at Swansea airport, Wales, yesterday. A bomb disposal unit removed the aircraft's practice bombs. The pilot was not injured.

Smash and grab

Thieves smashed down the wall of a post office at Chatterden, near Rochester, Kent, with a stolen tractor and towed away the safe, yesterday. They escaped with more than £2,000 cash, and £7,000 worth of postal orders and stamps.

Royal holiday

Princess Margaret left London yesterday for her annual holiday on the Caribbean island, Mustique. She flew from Heathrow on a British Airways scheduled flight to Barbados.

Plea for survey on electricity disconnections

By a Staff Reporter

The Electricity Consumers' Council has called for a survey of those who have their electricity disconnected because they fail to pay their bills.

In the 12 months to June 30, 1983, 88,124 households had the supply cut off — equivalent to 1,700 households a week, or one in 200 domestic users.

The council says that systematic information about those who are eventually cut off is required to assess their hardship. "The total has come down over the last three years, but we are worried that those who are in the end disconnected have particularly intractable problems," it says.

In a report published today, the council also points out that the number disconnected for long periods seems to be rising as a proportion of the total.

The Code of Practice on the Payment of Domestic Electricity and Gas Bills, Interim Report, 1982 revisions (Electricity Consumer Council, 2-16 Torrington Place, London, WC1E 7LL, £2).

Success claimed for anti-cancer vaccine

By Alan Hamilton

Officials of the World Health Organization have reported highly encouraging results from the first field trials of immunization against certain forms of cancer.

The tests, being conducted in six Third World countries, started a year ago after the introduction of a new vaccine to combat hepatitis B. The health organization estimates that 80 per cent of cases of liver cancer, which accounts for 250,000 premature deaths each year, are caused by hepatitis B, and that the disease is the world's greatest source of cancer after hepatitis C.

Some doctors have expressed concern that the vaccine, which is prepared from human tissue, could act as a carrier of other diseases, particularly AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), prevalent among homosexuals who are also particularly at risk from hepatitis B.

However, Professor Zuckerman, the director of the organization's hepatitis laboratory in London, said yesterday that although it was much too soon to observe any reduction in the incidence of liver cancer, the first year of immunization trials had shown conclusively that the vaccine was highly effective in eradicating the original disease of hepatitis B.



Glittering prizes: Julie Walters who was named film actress of 1983 and Andrew Lloyd Webber who received a special award at the Variety Club of Great Britain's Show Business Awards luncheon at the Hilton in London yesterday

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to end entrance exams

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has become the first Oxfordshire college to abolish entrance examinations and to rely on A-level results in choosing its students.

The decision by the college's governing body, announced yesterday, means that Emmanuel, which is 400 years old, will select candidates on the basis of A-levels, interviews and "headteachers' reports. That brings it into line with all universities outside Oxford and Cambridge.

Dr Alan Baker, the college's senior tutor, said that Emmanuel had taken the decision to simplify applications procedures, particularly for those from state schools who were not as well equipped for the Cambridge Colleges' Examination as independent school candidates.

He said that he hoped the move would widen the range of those who applied.

At present the college takes 42 per cent of its students from independent schools, 48 per cent from maintained schools and 10 per cent from overseas. "I think we shall be very popular with quite a lot of state schools", Dr Baker said.

Most colleges at Oxford and Cambridge operate a mixture of *scholarships* and *merit awards*. The idea of setting up what is known as a "polyvalence" in south London has come from the Inner London Education Authority. Mr William Stubbs, the authority's education officer, has written to Mr Richard Hoggart, warden of Goldsmith's, to say that it would be interested in discussing a new type of chartered university.

North of the Thames the "polyvalence" idea is being moved for City University and the City of London Polytechnic.

Tate in secret talks on £12m bequest

By Brian Appleyard

The Tate Gallery may be in danger of losing a gift of paintings valued at £12m because it does not have room to show them.

The Tate has spent three months secretly negotiating for the bequest with the widow of Cly福德 Still, an American abstract expressionist, who died in 1980.

Still had firm and unflattering views about galleries and dealers. So only 90 of his paintings were sold and another 60 were distributed among American galleries, leaving his widow with 600 paintings and 1,300 pastels.

She decided to distribute some of the paintings among important galleries and offered 25 to the Tate. Still never visited the gallery but he regarded it with some affection as it had provided a significant amount of exhibition space to his friend Mark Rothko, also an expressionist.

The problem of space is the latest in a series of snags to hinder the negotiations. Until yesterday, the gallery had feared that it could not afford to accept the gift because it believed it would be liable to value-added tax at present.

The Tate was offered a single painting recently for \$1.25m (£250,000), so the huge value of the gift has never been in doubt, and the trustees are keen to win the bequest because the Tate has only one minor work by Still at present.

Manslaughter verdict

Tracey Mizon, who killed her battered and burned son aged three, was remanded for psychiatric reports by the Central Criminal Court yesterday. John Darker, her lover, was jailed for four years.

Mizon, aged 22, of Lightfoot Road, Hornsey, north London, was found guilty of the manslaughter of her child, Andrew, who died from internal injuries. She was acquitted of murder.

Darker, aged 26, of Park End, Hemel Hempstead, was convicted with her of causing grievous bodily harm to the child and cruelty. He was also found guilty on two counts of causing actual bodily harm.



Grove Speculator: Calves worth more than £30m

Father to 80,000

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

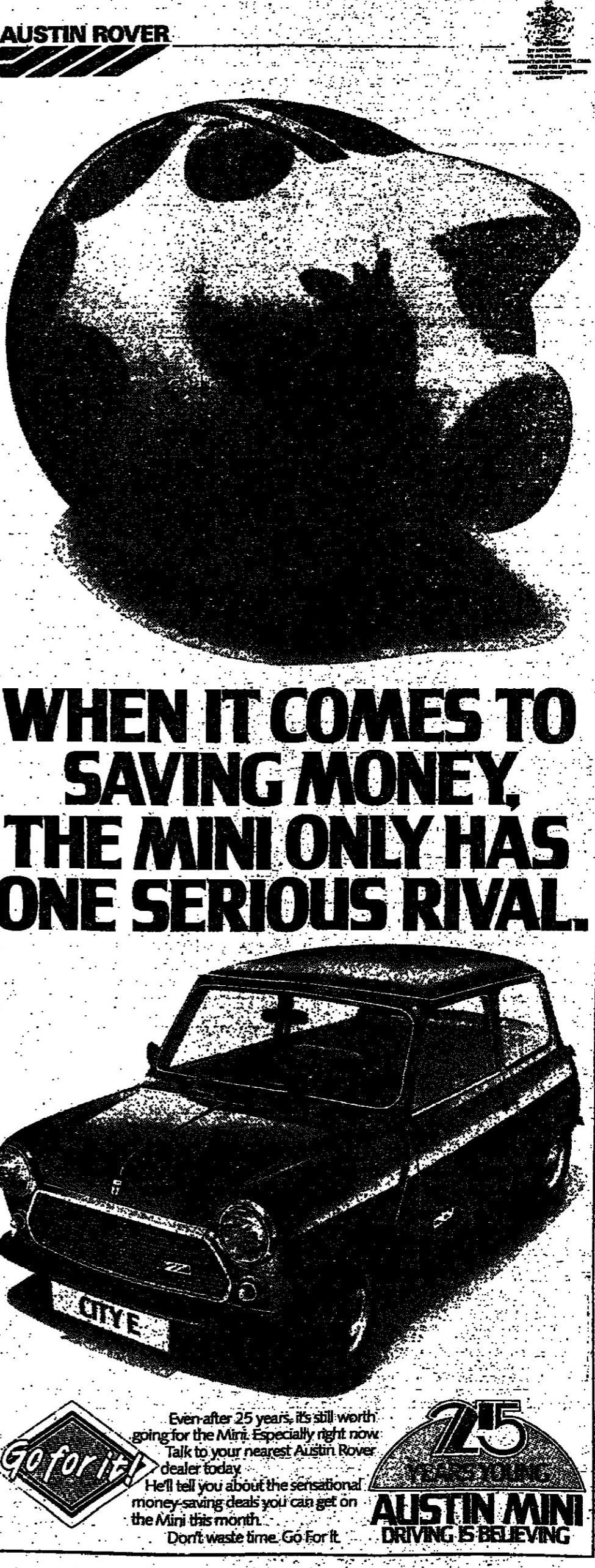
Grove Speculator, an 11-year-old Friesian bull, is believed to have set a new British record by fathering 80,000 calves last year by artificial insemination.

Sold at market as steers and heifers, his progeny would be worth more than £30m.

The Milk Marketing Board, which bought the bull as a three-day-old calf from a Welsh farmer, was reluctant yesterday to claim a world record because of very different breeding patterns and seasons in the United States, Canada and New Zealand.

But Grove Speculator is almost certainly the most

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25

AUSTIN MINI
DRIVING IS BELIEVING

Grenadians toast past 10 years but fail to agree on their future

To the rhythm of steel bands, the people of Grenada celebrated the tenth anniversary of their independence yesterday. They are still divided, and relieved, at the turn of events in recent months and have mixed feelings about the elections this year that will return them to democracy.

The 100,000 islanders seem evenly divided on the wisdom of holding elections by the end of the year as the interim Government insists.

It would certainly suit President Reagan to have an elected government in Grenada within a year of the October 25 invasion and just before the presidential elections in the United States. It would neatly tie the ends of a controversial episode that increased Mr Reagan's popularity.

Many islanders say frankly that elections this year are elections too soon. They want Grenada to remain for two years under the American military and economic aegis, and under the administration of the appointed interim government, saying that this arrangement guarantees the stability of political power.

They argue that there is not enough time for the political process to restart after years of repression. People do not know the personalities and policies of parties that are only just being revived and founded. Political

From Trevor Fishlock, St George's groups are still a long way from choosing possible leaders, candidates and officials and working out their programmes.

"Everyone recognizes that if we get it wrong in the elections we are in for trouble," a member of the interim Government said. "We look back over the past 10 years and know we run the risk of going through all that again. There are good arguments for taking our time over elections."

On the other hand there is work to be done. The country must be governed and there are excellent reasons for going ahead with elections. We may not be ready at the moment, but the prospect of elections will concentrate our minds wonderfully."

A number of Grenadians say honestly that they want a quiet life and ask: "Why spoil it with politics?" But those who want elections say that the country has to face reality and should take control of its own affairs sooner rather than later.

The interim Government, and leaders of other Caribbean countries, are anxious that the 300 American troops and military policemen still in Grenada should remain during the election period. This point was made with some emphasis to Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, who arrived in Grenada yesterday to be chief guest

The Grenadians are also anxious that the Americans should finish the airport at Point Salines, built mostly by Cuban labour.

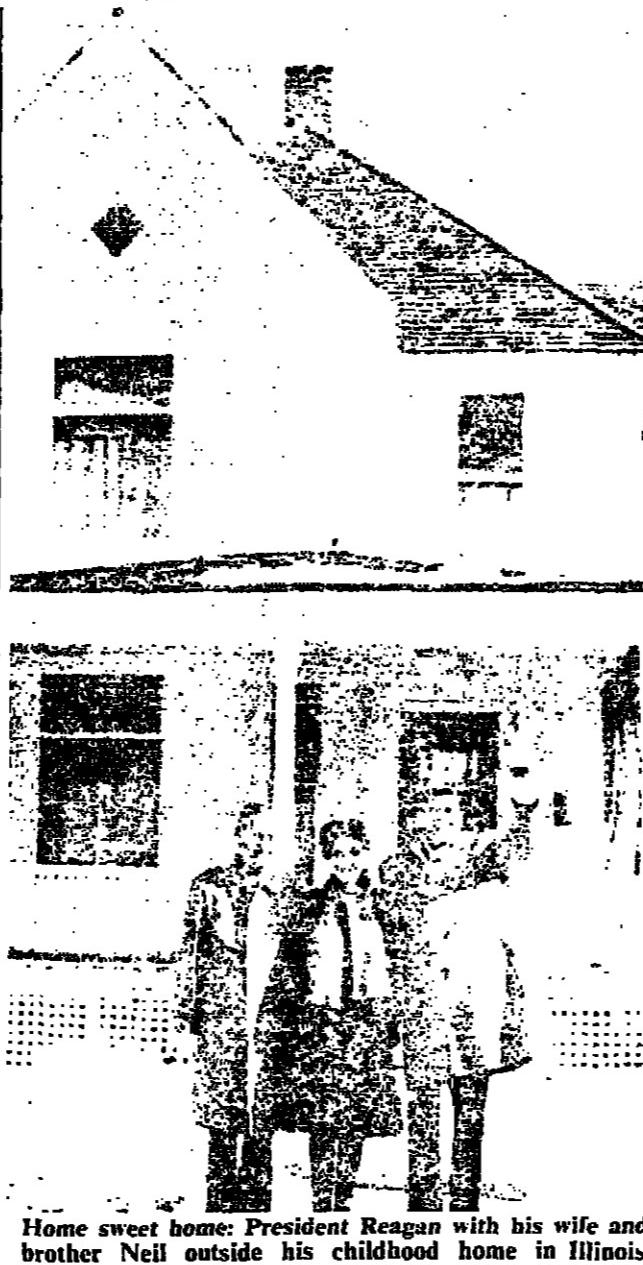
The independence celebrations yesterday were the first for several years. Under the Government of Maurice Bishop independence from Britain was not celebrated and, instead, the island marked March 13 as a holiday, the day Mr Bishop seized power from Sir Eric Gairy in 1979.

Independence Day started with a heavy rainstorm which beat on the red corrugated iron roofs of St George's with the sound of 1,000 drums. Every church in the island held a morning service and then steel bands started up and the flag-decked capital thrrobbed.

The Royal Navy frigate HMS Plymouth, dressed overall, was berthed alongside the banana loading wharf in St George's harbour.

The noise of the celebrations carried up the hill to the prison where the leaders of the coup that triggered the invasion sit glumly pondering their fate, and await charges and trial.

• CLEMSON: The US invasion of Grenada quelled the spread of communism to neighbouring Caribbean islands. Miss Eugenia Charles, the Dominican Prime Minister, said in this South Carolina town on Monday (AP reports).



Home sweet home: President Reagan with his wife and brother Neil outside his childhood home in Illinois.

Smith party boycotts by-election

From Stephen Taylor
Harare

After two successive by-election defeats Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front has declined for the first time to contest a seat for the Zimbabwe Parliament, sounding the death knell of the party which led the country to UDI in 1965.

A statement by the Front yesterday said that a poll of the white voters in the Lundi constituency had disclosed that most of its supporters believed their interests would be best served by Mr Peter Field, a farmer who is standing as an independent. Ironically, Mr Field is a nephew of the late Winston Field, founder of the Front and a former Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

A spokesman denied that the decision meant the end of the party and said it would contest every white seat in the general election due next year.

The Front swept the board in the 1978 election for a 50-seat parliament, and at the independence election of 1980 it won all 20 seats reserved for whites in the new Zimbabwe parliament. Since then it has seen its power base eroded by voter apathy and independent candidates favouring closer cooperation with the Mugabe Government.

The election will leave the Front with eight seats and the independents with 12.

• SPIRITS FORGOTTEN: a group of Zimbabwe tribal chiefs, angered by what they see as government attempts to bypass their traditional authority, have demanded a meeting with Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

According to the Ziana news agency, the chiefs have also blamed the ruling Zanu (PF) party for the three-year drought, and said it was because the Government had forgotten its obligations to ancestral spirits.

Namibia skirmish fails to halt Angola withdrawal

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

The South African Army's headquarters in Namibia reported a skirmish last Sunday in the eastern Ovamboland region of the territory in which three Swapo (South-West African People's Organization) guerrillas were killed. There were said to be no causalities on the South African side.

The reported clash came five days after Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, told Parliament in Cape Town that South Africa had begun to "disengage" its forces in southern Angola, where Swapo has its bases, as "a preparatory step" towards an eventual ceasefire.

Mr Botha said that whether a ceasefire came about would depend "on the cooperation we received from the other parties concerned" - that is, Swapo, the Angolan Army and the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola.

At the time that the reported clash with Swapo occurred, Mr P. W. Botha, the Foreign Minister, expressed doubt in a television interview that Swapo could be prevented from taking advantage of a South African disengagement, which he described as risky and dangerous.

It is regarded as encouraging that South Africa has not so far made anything of the incident on Sunday.

Nonetheless, the clash indicates the precariousness of the situation, which is heightened by the absence of any independent means (beyond possible American satellite surveillance) of checking Angolan, Swapo,

Superpower clash opens UN session

From Alan McGregor
Geneva

When the 40-nation United Nations Disarmament Conference opened its spring session yesterday, the Soviet Union immediately assailed the Reagan Administration, accusing it of seeking "to change the strategic balance of the world in its favour".

"Never before has mankind been so close to the abyss of nuclear catastrophe; never before have prospects of improving the international situation been so gloomy," the Soviet delegate, Mr Viktor Issraylyan, said.

He described President Reagan's calls for resumed superpower negotiations as no more than "a demagogic trick aimed at misleading public opinion". The Soviet Union would not allow the conference to be used by the Americans to give the impression that "practical work is being done here when in fact the US has blocked all channels for negotiations".

Mr Issraylyan advocated a nuclear weapons freeze as a compromise "to create a favourable situation for moving away from this dead point".

In reply, the US delegate, Mr Louis Fields, said his Soviet counterpart had "distorted history - well known to all here - and resorted to petty slander".

While a treaty banning chemical weapons is given priority on the conference agenda, the "tense relations between the major powers", as the Swedish delegate, Mrs Maj Britt Theorin, put it, "have made progress painfully slow".

The United States is about to table a draft convention - as the Soviet Union did last year - but agreement is still remote on what Mr Fields described as "the very complex verification procedures necessary to ensure existing chemical weapons are destroyed and none produced in the near future".

Israel agrees to publish damning report on persecution of Arabs

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

After a delay of nearly two years, the Israeli Government yesterday sanctioned publication of a controversial report citing many cases between 1981 and 1982 where Jewish vigilante attacks against West Bank Arabs were insufficiently investigated by the security forces.

Opposition politicians immediately called for the resignation of Mr Moshe Nissim, the Justice Minister, and Dr Joseph Berg, Minister of the Interior. The Peace Now movement demanded an urgent inquiry into why investigations into attacks against Arabs had been closed. The names of Jews who refused to testify and the identity of those who put pressure on the police and the Army to halt inquiries into the anti-Arab violence.

The four copies of the report, which included dossiers on the murder of Palestinians and the throwing of grenades at Palestinian houses, were released. All names were removed. In recent months there have been persistent reports that Israeli politicians interceded on behalf of settlers accused of attacks.

The release of the report came at a time of mounting political concern in Israel over the growth of a new right-wing Jewish terrorist movement. Critics of the Government claim it has been allowed to flourish because of the reluctance of the authorities to mount a sufficient security drive against Jewish suspects.

Last month, Jewish extremists equipped with army-issued hand grenades and high explosives narrowly failed in a still unsolved attempt to blow up

the Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, one of Islam's holiest shrines. Mr Teddy Kollek, the mayor, subsequently gave a warning that terrorism from within could threaten Israel's control of the Holy City.

In an effort to minimize the political damage from yesterday's report and to diffuse international criticism, the government published simultaneously a list of unsolved attacks against Jews in Israel and the West Bank between 1978 and 1983 in which 23 people were killed and 227 wounded.

The long delayed report was named after its former chairman, Judith Karp, Israel's Deputy Attorney-General who last year resigned as head of the inter-ministerial committee appointed to investigate Jewish vigilanteism in protest against the Government's refusal to act on its recommendations.

At the time, there was fierce controversy about what police sources alleged were two systems of justice operating in the West Bank, one for Jewish settlers and the other for Arabs. Mr Nissim refused repeated requests by the Knesset Law Committee to see the report on the sensitive topic were complete. This happened only last Sunday.

The Government's embarrassment over the report was apparent yesterday when attempts by the Government Press Office to prepare a simultaneous English translation of the complex Hebrew text were sabotaged by the public re-

lations branch of the Justice Ministry.

One of the main recommendation of the Karp Committee - which investigated 70 different Arab complaints of Jewish wrongdoing in the West Bank - was for an immediate reassessment of the standing orders for the opening of fire by Israeli soldiers serving in the occupied region.

The report also found that in certain cases police handling of Arab complaints against soldiers and Jewish settlers was "lackadaisical and defective."

The report outlined the difficulties caused by the lack of definition of responsibility for investigating certain crimes between the police and the military authorities.

Earlier this week, the Cabinet announced that army and police strength in the West Bank would be stepped up to enforce new policy guidelines, including an equal application of the law against Jews and Arabs but sceptical politicians have pointed out that no indication has yet been given about how the security drive will be financed, at a time of economic belt-tightening.

The establishment of the Karp Committee was prompted by a letter written by 14 Hebrew university law professors in July 1980 to Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Attorney-General. The academics demanded that action be taken to "comprehensively investigate private police actions in the (occupied) territories and to bring suspects to justice".

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All-downhill election racer

French block Irish lorries

Le Havre (Reuters) Three hundred French livestock farmers angry over cheap British meat imports, yesterday held at the Le Havre port lorries carrying 90 tonnes of beef from Ireland, the Normandy Ferries Company said.

The action was part of a two-day blockade by farmers of several Channel ports, due to be lifted last night. The farmers are protesting against EEC subsidies which they say allow the British to produce meat below cost price.

The Irish Embassy in Paris said the meat was destined not for France but for Italy and North Africa and described the farmers' action as unacceptable.

"There is undoubtedly a degree of confusion about the source, the nature and the destination of the consignment," an embassy spokesman said. "I am sure that kind of consignment was not the target they had in mind. But in the

middle of the night on the ground, confusion can arise."

He said the embassy was in constant contact with authorities in Le Havre and was awaiting the outcome of a meeting between farmers and Government representatives there.

The ferry company spokes-

man said 50 farmers were still surrounding the trucks in Le Havre. Police were standing by but had not acted to have them released. The drivers were waiting patiently in their cabs, and the farmers had not tried to remove the meat.

In Brussels, the Irish Agri-

culture Minister, Mr Austin Deasy, protested to his French counterpart, M Michel Rocard, about the seizure of the lorries.

Mr Michael Jopling, the British minister, said he had no evidence that British lorries were being held and had no immediate plans for a protest.

British Conservative mem-

bers of the European Parlia-

Scientists threaten reprisals over Orlov

From Alan McGregor
Geneva

Mr Yuri Orlov, the Russian physicist who headed the Moscow civil rights group set up to monitor implementation of the Helsinki Final Accords, is due to be freed on Friday, when he completes a seven-year Soviet labour camp sentence.

If he is not, his wife fears he may be given a further term - scientists at Cern, the huge European laboratory for particle physics, will be urged to break off contacts with their Soviet counterparts.

The same action will be advocated if Mr Orlov, who still has to serve five years' internal exile in Siberia after release from the Perm camp, is not permitted visits from Cern scientists "so that his contribution to science may not be lost".

This was announced yester-

day by the Yuri Orlov Com-

mittee at Cern, which claims

200 supporters among the 3,500 physicits and engineers work-

ing there, including some 30 Russians. The Soviet Union has

just signed a contract for its

participation in the laboratory's

new £300m LEP (large electro-

positron) accelerator. Soviet

components will be used in

the giant magnets.

Because of Mr Orlov's age - he is 59 - and poor health, the committee hopes he may be allowed to leave the Soviet Union for exile instead of going to Siberia. It has asked the Cern Council, which meets tomorrow to offer him a post. A majority of the 13 member-government

of scientists at Cern to establish a human rights prize of \$50,000 (£36,000) annually will be taken

during a meeting today at the

Institute of Physics in London.

The prize will be administered by the Geneva secretariat of the International Commission of

Jurists.

● **NEW YORK:** Joseph Brodsky, the exiled Soviet poet, has made an impassioned appeal to the Kremlin to let his ailing 80-year-old father leave the Soviet Union (Reuter's report).

Mr Brodsky, aged 44, who

has been hailed by Western

critics as one of post-war

Russia's finest poets, told a

press conference on Monday

that for the 12 years he has

been in exile he has been imploring

Soviet officials to allow his

father to leave, but with no

luck. "I have been greeted by a

gigantic wall of impenetrable

cotton."

He released the text of a letter

sent by 23 prominent writers to

President Andropov (published

in *The Times* yesterday) asking that Mr Aleksandr Brodsky be

reunited with his son.

Among signatories were Saul

Bellow, the Nobel Prize winning

novelist, Simone de Beauvoir,

the French writer, Stephen

Spender, the British poet, and

novelists John Updike, Philip

Roth and William Styron.

Copies of the letter were sent to

the Soviet Ambassador in

Washington, the American

Ambassador in Moscow and the

Kremlin.

● **Lightning strike**

Levener, West Germany (AP) -

Two RAF pilots parachuted to

safety after lightning apparently

killed their Tornado fighter-bomber

and sent the burning jet

crashing into a forest. The pilot

and co-pilot were taken to

hospital, but their injuries were

not believed to be serious.

10,000 homeless

Mafuto (AFP) - About 10,000 people have lost their homes and possessions and 70,000 lost their crops in floods in southern Mozambique, according to official figures.

Crowds in court delay trial of priests

From Keith Dalton, Kabankalan, Philippines

The trial on multiple murder charges of three priests including an Australian and an Irish missionary was indefinitely postponed yesterday. The move was denounced as a "deliberate delaying tactic" by the clergy.

Men who are accused of murdering a mayor and four of his staff in Kabankalan, 370 miles south-east of Manila.

It is possible that his assassination was meant as a propaganda boost for the ayatollah's supporters in the Philippines for more than 50 years.

On the suggestion of the priests' superior, Bishop Antonio Fortich, the people of town and outlying parishes boycotted the trial and instead attended a rally.

The court, however, was filled with more than two hours before the trial was due to begin. Five television crews, four from Australia and one from Ireland, and representatives from the two embassies jostled for space with local and foreign correspondents.

Rebel town raided by Russians in Afghanistan

Deli-Soviet launched a surprise attack on Isafid in the Shomali valley north of Kabul last week, according to eye-witness accounts by refugees arriving here (Michael Flannery writes). At least 10 Mujahideen resistance fighters were killed, along with all young men of conscription age, according to reports.

After the initial attack tank cannon and multiple rocket launchers opened fire on the town. Civilian casualties were said to run into hundreds.

Survivors also reported that the guerrillas counterattacked and members of two Mujahideen groups from the fundamentalist organizations Hesba-Islami and Jamiat-e-Islami, captured Soviet troops and killed them on the spot.

Nato spy jailed for 10 years

Paris - Waldimar Zolotarevko, aged 53, son of White Russian emigres, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment after being convicted of spying for the Soviet Union (Diana Geddes writes).

He worked as a clerk in the photocopying department of the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, a Nato body based in Paris, and was said to have passed important technological and military secrets to KGB agents over a period of 16 years.

Freedom rider defeats FBI

Kalamazoo (AP) - The FBI was ordered by a judge to pay \$50,000 (£25,000) to Mr Walter Bergman, aged 84, a wheelchair-bound civil rights activist, for injuries suffered at the hands of the Ku-Klux-Klan almost 23 years ago during a "freedom ride" through Alabama. The FBI was also ordered to pay \$15,000 to the estate of Mr Bergman's late wife, Frances.

The Bergman's suit, filed seven years ago, claimed that the FBI knew about but failed to prevent the attack on a Greyhound bus outside Anniston, Alabama, in 1961.

Banker sacked

Caracas (Reuters) - President Luisinchi of Venezuela dismissed the president of the Central Bank, Señor Leopoldo Diaz Bruzual, and appointed Señor Benito Raul Losada in his place. The president said that Señor Diaz Bruzual was an obstacle to his economic plans and to satisfactory progress in rescheduling the \$35bn (£25bn) foreign debt.

Exodus to West

Bonn (Reuters) - The East German authorities have approved applications to leave the country for West Germany from up to 1,000 young people, *Süddeutsche Zeitung* of Munich reported. As many as 10,000 East Germans are allowed to leave each year, but most of them are old or sick.

Talks walkout

Colombo - Sri Lanka's main opposition party, the People's Front, has withdrawn from the Government's all-party talks on ethnic tensions. A Freedom Party official said the Government was trying to impose a preconceived plan on the conference.

President goes

Belgrade (AP) - Mr Mika Spiljak, Yugoslavia's President and Croatia's representative in the nine-member State Presidency, will be replaced in May by a former Foreign Minister Mr Josip Vrbovec. He would normally have had another four years to serve in the Presidency.

Lightning strike

Levener, West Germany (AP) - Two RAF pilots parachuted to safety after lightning apparently killed their Tornado fighter-bomber and sent the burning jet crashing into a forest. The pilot and co-pilot were taken to hospital, but their injuries were not believed to be serious.

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Mafuto (AFP) - About 10,000 people have lost their homes and possessions and 70,000



Royal check-out: King Husain of Jordan leaving hospital in Cleveland, Ohio after two days of tests on an intestinal disorder. He is accompanied by Queen Noor

Misfits and the elderly pay price for success

From Roger Boyes, Budapest

Are the Hungarians happy? They should be, we tell them, because Hungary is unquestionably the showcase of Eastern Europe.

People are allowed to realize their commercial dreams; respect for good food edges out the disrespect for flawed government; and they can speak their thoughts without fear.

If those thoughts seem to be more in the realm of refrigerators than reform, that is understandable enough: reform has been part of the verbal currency for more than 15 years (too fast, too slow, too much, too little), but refrigerators are expensive and desirable and they house delicacies. There is a central European sense of priorities: comfort, initiative, calm and a love of talk and coffee.

But underneath these surface, metropolitan impressions there are lurking social tensions, hardly visible because they do not find political expression.

An interesting measure is to look behind the suicide statistics: Hungary has the highest rate in the world: 5 per cent of all deaths are self-inflicted and for every 100,000 people there are 46 suicides, compared to 10 or 11 in Britain.

Not that this has any connexion with socialism - the countries of central Europe, including Austria and Czechoslovakia, have a long tradition of suicide that has been well documented for the past century.

The figures may partly reflect the efficiency with which such statistics are gathered - there are no suicide statistics issued by East Germany or the Soviet Union, for example - but the steady increase in the rate over the past two decades of economic prosperity does provide some revealing insights into the private life of the nation.

Alcoholics are particularly prone to suicide and there are 300,000 alcoholics in Hungary.

Hungary 2: Social strains

The main reason for unhappiness - as expressed in suicide and alcoholism - seems to be social mobility and the drift of young people to the cities.

In the countryside, some villages have been almost depopulated: only old people remain, living on pensions often less than half the average salary and finding life increasingly difficult. There is no charitable organization to give the old people support - many criticize the Roman Catholic Church for not being more active - and suicides are highest in this age group. Some 18 per cent of the population is over the age of 60, compared to 13 per cent in 1960.

The skilled worker who leaves the village and rises swiftly in the party machinery often ends up divorcing his wife and marrying a woman more appropriate to his self-image. Alcoholism and suicide among women becomes particularly frequent between the ages of 30 and 40, when they have gone

Concluded

The Zanzibar crisis

Island to choose a new leader

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Zanzibar is preparing for presidential elections next month after the surprise resignation a week ago of Mr Abdou Jumbe, who was President of Zanzibar and Vice-President of Tanzania, and the resignation or arrest of several leading Zanzibar personalities.

The arrests and resignations result from a growing campaign to give the island greater autonomy in the republic.

A more moderate figure, Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has been installed as interim President of Zanzibar until the elections take place next month. He may well receive the support of Mr Jumbe's opponents.

Yesterday he appointed Mr Sule Shariff Hamad as his new Chief Minister, replacing Brigadier Ramadan Haji Faki, who resigned last week.

The constitutional crisis comes 20 years after the revolution which overthrew the Sultan of Zanzibar, and led to the island being linked with the mainland Tanganyika under a constitution which gave Zanzibar considerable autonomy.

Buhari challenges ousted critics to return home

Lagos (AFP) - The military head of state, Major-General Muhammad Buhari, has challenged politicians of the ousted civilian regime who fled Nigeria to return home and prove their allegations of financial impropriety against members of the new administration.

Reacting to claims in the foreign press by the politicians, some of whom have been declared "wanted persons" in Nigeria, General Buhari guaranteed a fair trial for anyone



Former President Jumbe: Surprise resignation.

against whom charges might be preferred.

The general, who was a Federal Petroleum and Energy Commissioner during the last period of army rule, said that when the military handed power to civilians in 1979 they gave a detailed account of their assets, which were lodged with the Supreme Court for any interested parties to examine.

One attack against the Buhari regime came from Mr Ishaq Ibrahim Alfa, a tycoon said to be

closely associated with the government of deposed President Shagari.

Dr Umaru Dikko, a former Transport and Aviation Minister in the civilian regime, has also stepped up his criticism of the new Government, and has said that the ousted leaders would "fight back to restore democracy in Nigeria".

The Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, who is a member of the ruling

Communist overtures to Greek Socialists

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Forty years after their abortive attempt to seize power in Greece, which sent them into exile or drove them underground until 1974, the Communists are talking openly of joining the Government.

In a recent speech in Salónica their leader, Mr Harilaos Florakis, Secretary-General of the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Greece (KKE), spelt out his terms for a partnership with the ruling Socialists.

The offer was declined, as it was meant to be. For all the acute problems piling up against the Government of Mr Andreas Papandreou, his Pasok Socialists still command an overall majority of 32 (more than twice the KKE's contingent in the 300-seat Parliament).

The Communist move, however, served a double purpose: first, it revealed a substantial shift in the KKE's position, eliminating the obstacles for future collaboration with the Socialists; secondly, it was designed, by dint of repetition, to accustom the public to the idea of Communists in the Government.

The memories of the 1944-49 civil war are fading away, thanks to time and the Government's reforms which gave the Communist wartime resistance recognition and pensions and authorized the repatriation of the defeated insurgents from East Europe.

But passions have not yet been fully appeased, and if tomorrow Mr Papandreou

announced a pact with KKE there could be strong reactions both domestic and external. Already the Florakis offer has touched off cries of "Popular Front" from outraged conservatives.

Mr Florakis' proposal has improved the KKE's chances by dropping its demand for a "common minimum programme" as a condition for backing or joining a Socialist Government. Instead, he is offering cooperation to solve the country's main problem, the economic crisis. This implies that the KKE is willing to join a Government that would leave Greece within Nato, tolerate American bases, and remain in the European Community.

It is a dramatic departure for the KKE, but it seems hardly a bargain for the Socialists, since the Government already enjoys the benefit of a political truce with the KKE that keeps the communist trade unions quiet in times of austerity.

Besides, the Socialists are already cooperating closely with the KKE in all fields where the Communists could be a nuisance as opponents - local government, the unions, professional associations, and to some extent the student movement.

The Communist offer coincided with the leakage of two secret reports said to have been submitted to the KKE by its organizations in northern Greece, diagnosing a steady decline of the Socialist Party's popularity because of inflation, unemployment, and recession and a "dangerous" rise of support for the Conservatives, especially among the young.

The problem is that the marginal groups, the old, the unskilled, are not represented by these lobbies and certainly not by the formal political processes.

These people are becoming more and more evident in the social statistics, in day-to-day reality, but are finding no expression. Accustomed to the idea that socialism should look after the weak, they are finding that the need to unleash market forces and to restore the principle of profitability, is leaving them to wither away.

Concluded

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Lords, help us.

The blind and disabled of this nation will become second-class citizens unless changes are made to the Telecommunications Bill.

The Bill, now in the House of Lords, will turn British Telecom from a public service, accountable to Parliament, into a private company, with a duty to its shareholders to maximise profits.

The millions of pounds spent on special telecommunications services for the disabled are vulnerable, and they are likely to be cut back - they could even be discontinued.

The Government says that there are safeguards in the Bill.

But these 'safety nets' are full of holes and loopholes.

Amendments to the Bill are essential, to help guarantee the wide range of services provided for the blind and disabled.

These include the directory enquiry service

- free at present -

which is vital for anyone who is blind or has reading difficulties.

Special equipment which ensures the continued employment of blind telephonists also needs protecting.

Several amendments are being laid before the House, supported by a number of organisations representing the blind and disabled. Peers of all Parties are backing them.

Lords, help us.

British Telecommunications Unions Committee, 14/15 Bridgewater Square, London EC2Y 8BS.

SPECTRUM

The case of the curious exile

Novelist Desmond Hogan is as lionized in London as he is vilified in his native Ireland. This week he awaits the reaction to his latest novel.

A Curious Street.

Peter Stothard reports

By the end of this week keen American bibliophiles might find it worthwhile to get themselves to Iowa City, a pig-breeding town in the northern United States, far from the familiar track for collectors of rare literary manuscripts. The search will be hard and should start at an unprepossessing city watering-hole with the gloomy purple-plush appearance of a funeral parlour, known locally as George's Bar. The prize, however, could be very great - the lost first draft of an extraordinary Irish novel by an extraordinary Irish novelist that went missing in mysterious circumstances one drunken night at George's in 1981.

After two years of rewriting from scratch, *A Curious Street* by Desmond Hogan was finally published in London on Monday. More than the usual questions of money and fame hang on its reception. *A Curious Street* is in itself an unusual novel about the relation between character and history, set in seventeenth century Ireland, Rome, Germany and London, in the Dublin of the 1930s and the Belfast of today. But behind it is an artistic and political controversy over the standing of the author that has divided Irish and British opinion in a most remarkable manner.

Sitting last week in his tiny basement flat in Caxford, south London - with American wine and Irish coffee cake at half past ten in the morning - Desmond Hogan was loath to speculate who might have done the dirty deed that night in Iowa. He had been too drunk at the time "and all I remember is a celebrated US poet falling in to my face followed by a terrible hungover trail around the city's litter bins in the hope that the culprit might have thrown it away in disgust." In his more paranoid moods, however, he might be forgiven for thinking that the thief in the night was no jowan bagsnatcher but some "old friend" mysteriously translated to the Great Lakes from the literary bars of Dublin. For this prophet, after enjoying early favour, has been peculiarly unloved in his own country.

Desmond Hogan's reception in Dublin has included some notable brutalities. In Britain, by contrast, it has verged from optimism to near reverence. If those American bibliophiles had read only the Irish press ("Pink and sticky... pseudo boring and effete": *Dublin Evening Herald*, "Talent for the wrong word that amounts to genius": *Irish Times*, "His central failure is the chasm of credibility": *Hibernia*), they would not bother to go near Iowa City. If they read some British reviews ("One of the most talented writers lately to come out of Ireland or anywhere else":



Desmond Hogan: A prophet without honour in his own country. One Irish newspaper called him "pseudo, boring and effete"

Sunday Telegraph. "Very definitely a writer likely to go somewhere": *The Scotsman*. "Among the best novelists... no one is ever likely to push Joyce or MacNeice off my raft but Mr Hogan joins them": *The Times*) they might set out at once on the chance of finding the multi-million dollar manuscript of a future *Ulysses*.

Hogan's sense of an inhospitable homeland does not stem only from hostile literary critics. He has suffered the withdrawal of his short-story collection *The Diamonds at the Bottom of the Sea* because a Dublin policeman saw too much of himself in a story of a man who enjoyed beating his wife, enforced name changes in his second novel *The Leaves on Grey*, legal action against another more recent story after a woman saw herself identified with a character who had tinker blood. Hogan is not sure that there is a pattern to it all (the Irish are renowned for their literary litigiousness) but sitting in semi-exile in Caxford - even surrounded by an unusually protective web of agent friends and publisher - it is easy sometimes to see one.

'The best thing I've ever done'

He awaits the reaction to *A Curious Street* with apprehension. It is an unusual novel in the form of interlocking stories. Some share the same characters and merge into each other as a set of vignettes. Some seem almost separate, simply reflecting common themes and images, recurrent colours, birds, ancient myths and modern Hollywood legends (as in the extract below). Above all it is a book of passion. "I don't think that it will be

acceptable to many people", he complains uncertainly. The one thing that I am sure about, though, is that it's the best thing I have ever done."

Of those two last comments, the assuredness of the latter is much more typical of Desmond Hogan than the self-doubt of the former. That certainty about his work also seems to be the source of much of his trouble. He was born 33 years ago in Ballinasloe, a protestant English town in County Galway. He lived on the appropriately named Society Street, son of a respected Catholic burger, overshadowed, as were his friends, by the awesome presence among them of "the largest mental institution in Europe". Very necessary in the west of Ireland", he sighs, closing his eyes and rolling his head in a way that could be misunderstood by the uncharitable.

In the late Sixties he studied English and Philosophy at University College, Dublin, subsequently writing and performing in the Dublin Theatre. His first novel, *The Ikon Maker*, was written at the roadside while he hitchhiked between Stockholm and Spain, and first published by the Irish Writers' Cooperative, a group founded by himself and his friend the novelist and film maker, Neil Jordan.

The Cooperative was welcomed by some for its boldness, criticised by others for being a self-promoting clique. *The Ikon Maker* was, by later standards, warmly received although in what is a classic Irish tale of the relationship between mother and son, the author was continually identified with the homosexual son, notwithstanding his claims that his personal identification was entirely with the mother.

In those early days, according to one observer, Ciaran Carte of the *Sunday Independent*, Hogan set down a

number of black marks with literary Dublin. "He never wrote humorously - which didn't go down well. He deliberately behaved as a 'writer' - which never goes down well in Ireland where writing is supposed to be something anyone can do. He didn't drink at that time, preferring to sip coffee in Bewleys. And he was very obviously hurt by criticism - which just encouraged people to attack him all the more."

Today the first impression of meeting Desmond Hogan can still be rather alarming. With his pronounced head and serpentine figure he looks both threatening and retiring. Several people on the London literary circuit recalled him to me as arrogant.

A writer who will last

His cruellest Irish critics deny, however, that they have anything personal against him. Maeve Kennedy, who savaged *Leaves on Grey* in the *Irish Times*, had not met him when she wrote the review. "I wouldn't normally have criticized a first novel so harshly but I felt that he had got away with murder in England with *The Ikon Maker* which was ludicrously inept in its use of images. His kind of writing is much less familiar in England than in Ireland where Sixties college magazines were full of it. And the English are always paranoid that they are going to miss the next James Joyce".

One of Hogan's more deeply seated problems in Ireland is perhaps that he does not want to be the next James Joyce. It is cited prominently in Irish press interviews that he does not even like Joyce very much. In his adolescence he concentrated on Russian authors Pasternak and Tsvetayeva. He is strongly influenced by Scott Fitzgerald to whom allusions occur frequently in his work. From an Irish point of view he is tainted by suspicion of undue foreign influence. His exile in the 1980s recalls that of John McGahern in the 1960s after his novel *The Dark* (reissued last year by Faber) was adjudged detrimental to Irish mores. Hogan, like McGahern, will not glamorize Irish society.

Additional reporting by Heather Ingman.
A Curious Street is published by Hamish Hamilton, £8.95.

He also takes a cold, unglamorous view of Irish political history and the way that the present Irish state has grown upon it. In an interview with the magazine *Time Out* for the publication of *The Leaves on Grey*, he launched into an attack on the betrayal of the 1916 revolution and the petrifying middle-class republicanism that came in its wake. "How can you blame Northern protestants for wanting to opt out of the 32 county state?", he said. "when the legacy of 1916 has been 50 years of ethnic authoritarianism and fascistic Catholicism?" *Time Out* elaborated gleefully on this theme. Reaction in Dublin was less gleeful.

Today he likes to adopt a less specific political stance. "Some of the things I said in the past seem a little silly to me now", he explains. "But then people have leapt to the most extraordinary conclusions about me. They just want to reduce me to their own terms. I love Ireland. I spent a wonderful summer holiday last year in Galway with my mother. But the more I'm away, the more I see things there from both sides, from the orange and the green, and the less practical I feel about it all." A central image of *A Curious Street* is the hero's own historical novel, *A Cavalier Against Time*, locked away unpublished in a drawer corroding the lives of any character whose consciousness it comes near. It is on this view, - technically very powerful in the novel if politically rather generalized - that he is happy to be judged.

Despite great refinements from his early work, the style of *A Curious Street* still requires a greater willingness to suspend cynicism, to be swept along by the narrative's dreamlike quality, than many readers will be prepared to give. But there is a strong sense here of a writer who will last. And he seems likely to stay in exile in England. The rooms of his Caxford basement are packed with Celtic memorabilia. The wooden cupboards in the kitchen are a bright new green. "Not emerald", says his landlady firmly. "but Queen's green". He does not demur.

And in England, The rooms of his Caxford basement are packed with Celtic memorabilia. The wooden cupboards in the kitchen are a bright new green. "Not emerald", says his landlady firmly. "but Queen's green". He does not demur.

Additional reporting by Heather Ingman.
A Curious Street is published by Hamish Hamilton, £8.95.

however...
Russell Davies

This sporting life

Industrial action by some correspondents of Rotoles, the international sports reporting agency, has prevented the appearance of certain items on the sports pages of *The Times* today. However, thanks to a long-standing arrangement between the tenant of this column and Media-Music Inc. of Chicago, we are at liberty to print them here, viz:

BALMY

Controversial Talkshire batsman Godfrey Toybox celebrated his fiftieth birthday yesterday by announcing that during the coming season he "will not play in temperatures under 65°". This, the first demand in English cricket history for a thermostatic contract, is expected to be readily accepted by Talkshire's specially constituted Toybox Accommodation Committee. Toybox caused a similar alarm 12 months ago, when he refused to play under his own hair transplant.

BUCKED

In spite of a shaky last round of 64, Gary "Goldenboy" Boldroon took the Gulf Oil Golden Globule Masters golf title at Cabbage Springs, Colorado. The 22-year-old Nebraska round was an uneven affair, featuring a hole in one at the 12th, for which Boldroon won a \$200,000 ranch-house and a Toyota tractor, and an albatross two at the final hole, which secured him a bonus of \$35,000 and the governorship of North Dakota. "It just about made my day complete", said Boldroon, who was paid \$50,000 for appearing, "when Gloria was voted best turned-out wife. I guess she can keep the \$12,000." Badly bunkered at the first hole of the day's round, Boldroon recovered with a spectacular banana shot, which earned him the Nabisco special skill prize of \$19,000 and a wagonload of Barbary apes. He is currently the biggest monkey-carrier on the US circuit.

BLOW

Troubled Whipsnade Celtic were plunged deeper into gloom on Wednesday night when manager Stan Izal was admitted to the Middlesex Hospital suffering from pressure. Commented club chairman Arthur Brando: "The pressure has got to Stan. I have seen what pressure can do to a man, and believe you me, under the kind of pressure Stan's been facing, you would feel the pressure. Pressure is the name of the game where Stan is concerned. He has been living in a mental cauldron, a pressure-cooker. But Stan is a big man. He is bigger than any single individual. He has never shrunk from pressure situations. If he had, I don't know where he would be today. What hospital did you say he was in?"

STICKY

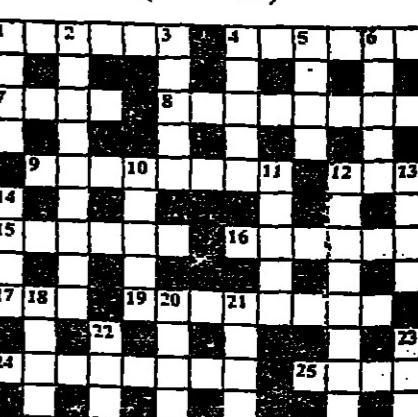
Christine Jaynes and Orville Bean, pair-skating champions of the Scilly Isles, scored a unanimous nil for artistic impression from judges at the Zagreb International last night. "Our new routine didn't seem to catch on with them", said a puzzled Bean, whose partner came off the ice in tears as the crowd rained bouquets of frozen parsley on to the ice. "I don't think they had seen a programme before where the man spends so much time upside down, skating on his head."

At the climax of the controversial routine, the upended Bean, a former traffic-warrior, adopts a rigid posture symbolizing an HP sauce bottle, while his partner, in a series of dramatic flailing movements, bangs him on the bottom. As the last notes of Vaughan Williams' *Tuba Concerto* die away, Bean spreads eagles on the ice in imitation of a shower of sauce.

"I think they were asking for trouble", British Skating Board secretary Muriel Bloomer commented after the event. "HP sauce is virtually unknown on this side of the Iron Curtain. I understand Orville's original idea was to represent a tea-urn; that might have been better."

• Miles Kington will resume his *Moresco* column next Monday.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 262)



ACROSS

- 1 Domestic statement (6)
- 4 Distant (6)
- 7 Branch (4)
- 8 Non assessor (8)
- 9 Vogu phrase (4,4)
- 12 Encountered (3)
- 15 Disinter (6)
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- 17 Former Portuguese province (3)
- 20 Designer (8)
- 24 Stopped up (8)
- 25 Carved image (4)
- 26 Our pull (6)
- 27 Written in red (6)

DOWN

- 1 Toy figure (4)
- 2 Cambodia (9)
- 3 Cast through air (5)
- 4 Competitive runner (10)
- 5 Deer perfume (4)
- 6 Slight tint (5)
- 10 Automaton (5)
- 11 Backless couch (5)
- 12 Postal goods (4,5)
- 13 Rubbish (4)
- 14 Wozzeck composer (4)
- 18 In the work quoted (2,3)
- 20 Gentle push (5)
- 21 Tribal senior (5)
- 22 As well (4)
- 23 Common interest group (4)

SOLUTION TO No 261

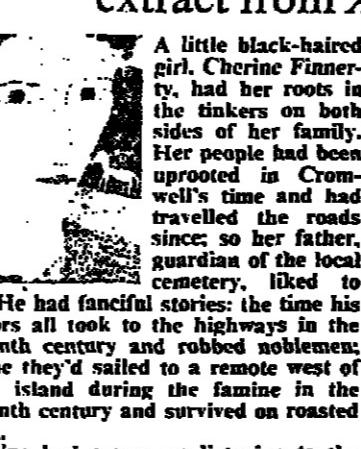
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Irish legend meets Hollywood myth

The story of Cherine Finnerty, in an extract from *A Curious Street*



A little black-haired girl, Cherine Finnerty, had her roots on the tinkers on both sides of her family. Her people had been uprooted in Cromwell's time and had travelled the roads since so her father, guardian of the local cemetery, liked to think. He had fanciful stories: the time his ancestors all took to the highways in the eighteenth century and robbed noblemen; the time they'd sailed to a remote west of Ireland island during the famine in the nineteenth century and survived on roasted whale.

Cherine had grown up listening to the soporific blur of her father's stories. Outside was the cemetery; aria singing spinsters who'd thrown themselves from windows on the main street were buried there, dwarfs who'd ranted about the civil war. When Cherine was nine, her mother, a black-haired McDonagh, had walked into the river holding a rosary. Cherine and her father were looked after now by a deaf and dumb sister.

Apart from her, Cherine had many brothers and sisters who were scattered, mainly around England. One brother drove a ramshackle van the length and breadth of Ireland, selling religious objects d'art, taking Cherine once, a girl in a worn strawberry cardigan, to a promontory in West Kerry where pilgrims bowed over softened stones; the little girl standing on the promontory, the skies opening on her, her cheeks peach

from the rain, feeling the isolation and yet the determination of her ancestry, tinkers converging on the western bays of Ireland.

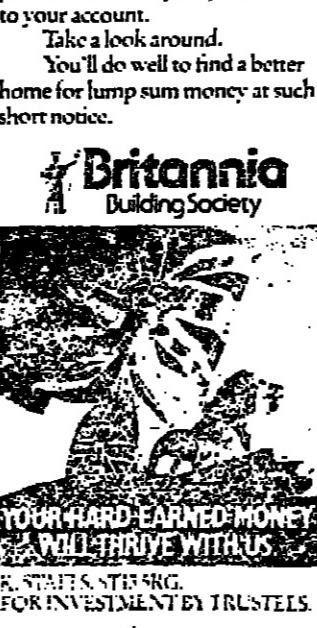
Recently her brother had been brought to court for interfering with little children, but by far the most famous and the most prestigious of her relatives was a cousin who'd gone to Hollywood and starred in a film as a leprechaun in a green outfit. She had come back once or twice, running her blue poodle across the bogs, throwing her delicate arms in the air. Then she'd written, describing her affair with Montgomery Clift, describing him, tormented forehead, black, lazy quiff, hands in his pockets, telling of trips they'd taken by Big Sur, of lobster they'd eaten, luscious red lobster blushing against azure panoramas of the Pacific.

Then it had failed, the affair, her career. The postcards stopped, the letters. Some local lads muttered that they'd seen her riding naked on a pig's back in a blue movie in Manhattan. Truth was she was most likely walking a deflated poodle on the long dilapidated coat, her early fifties hairstyle still intact.

Cherine treasured these precious memories by putting Hollywood icons in a collage on the wall next to the cemetery: her aunt, Montgomery Clift, Montgomery Clift all over the place. Of all tragedies this was the greatest of tragedies, a relative fallen from grace. Cherine escaped from the burden of it by summoning the local children to the Green, tramps cycling them suspiciously, Guinness bottles in their pockets - and leading them forward to search for ghosts.

Britannia Seven Days Notice Account

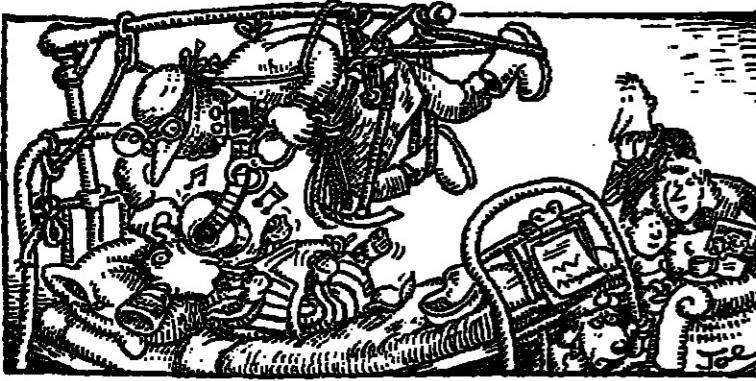
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WEDNESDAY PAGE

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY



In relation to panic

When first I learnt that my son was to have grommets put in his ears, I have to admit that I panicked. The very word suggested some device for making fast the fly-sheets of tents or for helping mountaineers walk upside down on overhangs, and I got scant comfort from the dictionary. "Grommet: (naut) ring of rope, ring of metal; metal eyelet; circular washer of hemp and red lead". My daughter reassured me by explaining that they were just tiny contraptions to take the guitar (sic) out of his nose, and that during the operation he would also have his Alaroids (sic) removed. He has been suffering from a condition called glue-ear, which makes him deaf and jittery, like a drunk at last orders. If naval tackle is his only salvation, then so be it.

The enduring properties of Christmas get greater by the year, and I think we must now regard it as a two-month season. I Only know it is finally at an end when little Harry Peacock reappears at school, fresh from Manchester where his father Trevor has been in Cinderella at the Royal Exchange. Apparently he is fed up with being an ugly sister, and as we are deep into darkest January, this is not surprising. The following afternoon my daughter returns from school and reports that he (Trevor) is happier now because he is just about to start rehearsals for Tortoise Indronicus.

In a recent entry I wrote that we had mislaid two thank-you letters, and that Great Aunt Sylvia, my starchy relative from Beckenham, had received one for a horrible little doll which she would never have bought in a month of Sundays. Great Aunt Sylvia (GAS) has now rung up to berate me for the gift. I am sorry to say it, but I think she rather relishes my frequent lapses in child-rearing.

As far as my three kids are concerned, her flat is an absolute minefield. It is like a monument to the end of the Raj, with its silver-framed photos of her late husband in his Indian Civil Service days, its caches of Crown Derby china at toddlers' shoulder height, and its floral suite with the anti-macassars which always seem to smell of the dry cleaners. Whenever we visit, I am aware that she has forgotten the cardinal rule about playing host to the very young, namely that rooms must rise by about three feet if they are to be spared from destruction. My son's strike rate there is hideously high, and she is often moved to remark, in very lordly tones: "The child is father to the man."

The delivery is very arch, and makes me think I am meant to find in this overworked proverb a meaning other than the usual, possibly to the effect that my three-year-old boy is more mature than his father. All right, all right, I plead guilty, but then can she not accept that toddlerhood has a sort of contagion which can strip whole decades of mental growth from adults at a stroke?

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A touch of rarity to beef up your meals

The idea of eating raw meat is to many people so much less appealing than the reality that opportunities for ordering even the best-known dish of uncooked beef, steak tartare, are infrequent. Uncooked seafood from native oysters to Japanese sashimi dishes, is ventured on more daringly. Indeed "cooking" fish without heat by marinating it in fresh lime or lemon juice to make ceviche is a

South American notion that has caught on better here than might have been expected.

Salting and smoking, the treatments given to classic raw delicacies like smoked salmon and Parma ham are, in essence, methods of preserving the flesh without refrigeration. And the point about dishes like ceviche and steak tartare is that they are quick and easy to prepare from fresh, the freshest possible, ingredients.

Northern Italy has several such specialities based on raw beef. There is carpaccio, named after the Renaissance Venetian painter, a dish of tissue-thin slices of fresh beef seasoned with a dressing made from anchovies, capers, garlic, oil and herbs. From Piedmont comes a recipe for minced beef marinated in olive oil and lemon juice flavoured with anchovies and garlic again. Simpler still is paper-fine seal served with a trickle of olive oil and lemon juice, a few shavings of fresh Parmesan cheese and coarsely ground black pepper. With or without a sliver or two of raw white truffle, as eaten in Alba in autumn, this is an unforgettable and stylish dish.

A little raw meat goes a long way. A quarter of a pound per person is a good serving of steak tartare, and just two ounces is generous for sliced beef. The beef must be lean and the best quality you can find, but not necessarily the most expensive cut. Filler steak will certainly be tender. Rump or sirloin will have more taste and when



Shona Crawford Poole

finely chopped or sliced, is quite tender enough.

Steak tartare

Serves four

450 g (1 lb) rump, lean sirloin or fillet of beef

4 egg yolks

4 tablespoons cognac or eau de vie (optional)

4 tablespoons finely chopped mild Spanish onion

4 tablespoons finely chopped parsley

16 anchovy fillets, very finely chopped

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Cayenne pepper

Steak tartare is best prepared at the last minute, so ideally the meat should be minced, or better still chopped, at home. It may then be served already mixed with the flavouring ingredients, or each diner can be presented with the makings and the chance to tailor the recipe to his or her own taste.

Chilling, almost freezing the meat, is one way of firming it sufficiently to cut with thin slices with a good knife. Another way of achieving the desired firmness is to cut thicker slices and to beat them out, envelope-fashion. Place each slice of meat between two sheets of lightly oiled clear food-wrap and gently beat it out using a meat mallet, rolling pin or wine bottle. Go gently to start with

First cut every scrap of fat and connective tissue from the meat, then chop or mince it finely. If you are using a food processor, cut the meat into cubes before processing it. Be careful not to destroy the texture by over-processing it to a paste.

Now either mix all the ingredients together, adding salt, black and cayenne pepper to taste; or divide the meat into four equal portions and form each into a thick, round patty. Make a well in the centre of each portion and carefully drop an egg yolk into it. Arrange the remaining ingredients around the meat and provide everyone with two forks to mix an individual version of the dish.

Serve steak tartare with freshly-made toast and butter as a first course or with thinly cut very hot chips as a main dish.

To slice raw meat thinly enough for carpaccio and the dishes like it can pose a problem. How it is solved will depend on the cut of meat chosen and on the equipment available. If the meat is filler steak and the kitchen runs to a domestic version of the delicatessen's lethally sharp bacon slicer, no ingenuity is required. Just slice it as finely as possible across the grain.

Chilling, almost freezing the meat, is one way of firming it sufficiently to cut with thin slices with a good knife. Another way of achieving the desired firmness is to cut thicker slices and to beat them out, envelope-fashion. Place each slice of meat between two sheets of lightly oiled clear food-wrap and gently beat it out using a meat mallet, rolling pin or wine bottle. Go gently to start with

and as the fibres begin to break down it will spread more easily.

As with steak tartare, the meat should be prepared at the last possible moment and should be served cold, but not so chilled that it becomes tasteless.

Carpaccio

Serves four

225 g (8 oz) rump, lean sirloin or fillet of beef

For the dressing

1 tablespoon capers

1 tablespoon finely chopped mild Spanish onion

1 clove garlic, finely chopped

4 tablespoons sharp gherkin, finely chopped

1 teaspoon anchovy essence or finely chopped anchovy

1 teaspoon mild made mustard

3 tablespoons olive oil

1 tablespoon wine vinegar

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Slice the meat as finely as possible and arrange it on one large or four individual plates.

To make the dressing, combine the capers, onion, garlic, gherkin and anchovy and blend to a rough paste using a pestle and mortar or processor. Stir in the mustard, oil, vinegar and salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and serve the sauce and meat separately as a first course with fresh, crusty bread.

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Defence papers shown to prosecution

Regina v Heston-Francis
Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice French
[Judgment delivered January 31]

A trial judge did not err in refusing to hold a pre-trial inquiry into an alleged abuse of the process of the court by police officers who, during the appellant's home for trial, searched his documents and tape recordings prepared for his defence to burgle charges and then showed the documents to police prosecution witnesses.

Lord Justice Watkins so stated when giving judgment reserved from October dismissing an appeal by Michael Heston-Francis, aged 49, of Kemp Court, South Lambeth against conviction after a 27-day trial at Inner London Crown Court (Judge Shindler QC and a jury) or two counts of breaking and one count of handling stolen property, for which he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He was convicted of an additional count of burglary, one of robbing to commit burglary, and one of theft.

For three other offences of handling stolen property, to which he had pleaded guilty, and had been committed to the crown court for sentence, he received concurrent sentences of 15 months.

Mr Alan Blom-Cooper, QC, and Miss Hazel Green, neither of whom appeared below for the appellant, Mr G. J. Crespi, said

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS delivered the judgment of the court and said, on July 16 1983 at his trial, that he had been told on the charges of burglary, which related to units let to manufacturing jewellers in premises where he had been employed as a security guard.

As a result of further police observations he was arrested at his home on July 8 when he confessed to handling two stolen cars and a stolen test certificate.

The police officers had a warrant to search his home, for stolen property. They took away with them a number of files and some tape recordings which had been prepared for use in his defence to the burglar charges. The documents were seen by other police officers, who were to give evidence at his trial on the burglary charge.

Before arraignment at the Inner London Crown Court application was made on behalf of the appellant and a co-defendant on two of the burglary charges to stay the proceedings for the reason that defence documents had been seen by prosecution witnesses. That constituted, it was said, an abuse of the court's process.

At the conclusion of lengthy submissions the judge was invited to order a stay, which would have the effect of preventing a trial from taking place. He declined to make that order.

Mr Blom-Cooper contended that the judge erred in making that

decision. The preliminary submission was that, on an application by the defence to stay criminal proceedings, on the ground that there had been an abuse of the process of the court, the trial judge had to determine the issue before arraignment, either on agreed facts or after hearing evidence. The trial judge wrongly ruled on the preliminary issue without having heard all the relevant evidence. Moreover, if the first main submission was correct, his defence to burglary charges and their showed the documents to police prosecution witnesses.

It was easy to foresee that the performance of such a duty in a case such as that before their Lordships would present difficult procedural problems, for example: (i) of defining the issues claimed to exist (which might be very complex); (ii) of providing a representation of any person whose conduct was impugned; and (iii) of ensuring that the persons affected were sufficiently aware of the case they had to meet.

While those problems might be overcome, the issues referred to were best left to be dealt with during the course of the trial, and if necessary later by the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal would have the advantage – it was one of which their Lordships had the benefit in the present case – of assessing whether the appellant had suffered any actual prejudice in the course of the trial.

Mr Blom-Cooper had conceded that he could not show that any use had been made at the trial of any information contained in the files. He said that the seizure of legally privileged documents which had been done in the present case, was enough to bring into being the trial judge's duty to inquire before trial and to exercise the discretion to stay inevitably in favour of the appellant. That not having been done, the Court of Appeal should declare the trial a nullity and quash the convictions appealed against.

He went on to say that it was not the trial judge's concern that the appellant was not in fact, as was conceded, prejudiced by what happened.

Mr Crespi said that it was important that criminal courts were not used to discipline the police. Their Lordships were much impressed by Mr Crespi's submissions. They acceded with their Lordships' view that there was no general duty laid upon a judge to conduct a pre-trial inquiry upon the application of an accused and thereafter to exercise a discretion as to whether or not he should stay the proceedings.

The court's inherent jurisdiction to stay proceedings was not in doubt. There was high authority for its existence, as was acknowledged in *R v Hankey* ([1978] 2 NZLR 199).

Refusal of legal aid

Regina v Chichester Crown Court, Ex parte Aboudoun and Another

The refusal of legal aid by a crown court judge was a matter relating to a trial on indictment within the meaning of section 29(3) of the Supreme Court Act 1981 and accordingly, the Divisional Court

There was equally no doubt in their Lordships' opinion that that jurisdiction – the whole scope of which did not arise for examination by them – did not include an obligation to hold a pre-trial inquiry designed to bring about a stay of proceedings in such allegations as the improper obtaining of evidence, tampering with evidence and seizure of a defendant's documents prepared for his defence.

However reprehensible such conduct might be it was not, at least in circumstances such as the present, an abuse of, or in another word, a misuse of, the court's process. It was conduct which, though it might be very serious, did not give the trial judge the judicial control upon admissibility of evidence, the judicial power to direct a verdict of not guilty, usually at the close of the prosecution's case, or by the jury taking account of it in evaluating the evidence before them.

The trial judge had not refused in any way in refusing to hold a pre-trial inquiry. There was no reason to suppose that the verdict in the present case was either unsafe or unsatisfactory.

The lawful and unjustified seizure of a defendant's documents prepared for his defence should not, of course, occur. Such activity, apart altogether from its possible implications upon the conduct of a trial, was deserving of censure and probably the activation of the police disciplinary code.

While their Lordships did not feel able to say on material before them that the police officers' conduct in the present case was of that order, their Lordships did feel it right to say that police officers had to regard documents, albeit that they were lawfully seized from a defendant following arrest and commitment for trial, with great care lest they contained matters for which a defendant was entitled to claim the protection of privilege or that his right to silence was not destroyed.

The appeal was dismissed.

An application for a certificate under section 33(2) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1986 was adjourned for drafting and leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused but legal aid for one counsel was granted to the appellant to petition the Queen for leave.

Solicitors: Mackenzie Patten & Co; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Wasted expenditure or loss of profits

CCC Films (London) Ltd v Impact Quadrant Films Ltd
Before Mr Justice Hutchinson [Judgment delivered January 23]

On a claim for damages for breach of contract, a plaintiff had an unenforced right to frame his claim as one for wasted expenditure or loss of profits. He was not confined to framing his claim as one for wasted expenditure unless he were established by evidence that the plaintiff had been entitled to the return of the \$12,000 for total failure of consideration. His Lordship held that the plaintiff had proved all aspects of his claim.

In order to defeat a plaintiff's claim for wasted expenditure, the onus was on the defendant to prove that the expenditure would not have been recovered had the contract been performed.

His Lordship said that despite having pleaded their claim, *inter alia*, as one for loss of profits, there was no doubt that the plaintiffs felt unable to do so and preferred to argue a loss of profits claim.

The plaintiff had been allowed even though the plaintiff had had no evidence to prove that but for the defendants' breach they would have been able to recover their expenditure under the licence to exploit.

Mr Robert Waller for the defendants, Mr Anthony Bowood for the claimants.

MR JUSTICE HUTCHISON
said that the action concerned a contract dated May 24, 1977, whereby the defendants granted to the plaintiffs a non-exclusive licence to exploit three films owned by the defendants in various named territories, in consideration for US \$12,000.

Of that sum 25 per cent became payable when the contract was signed, although it was in fact paid in August 1977, and 75 per cent became payable on delivery to the defendants or their agents of tapes of the films.

At a meeting on December 16, 1977 between a representative of the defendants and the plaintiffs' agent, the tapes were delivered to the agent and the 75 per cent of the consideration was paid. But it was agreed at the meeting that instead of the agent taking the tapes away with him, the defendants would send them direct to Munich.

Thus delivery in accordance with the terms of the contract had taken place and the licence to exploit became effective, but the defendants became bailees for reward of the tapes (the plaintiffs being liable to pay £150 each for the tapes).

The tapes, which were posted by the defendants by unrecorded delivery and without insurance in breach of the contract of bailment, never arrived, and the defendants were clearly in breach of their duty

to exercise reasonable care in relation to them.

In June 1978 and again in January 1979, the defendants agreed to send the plaintiffs replacement tapes cash on delivery, but they never did so.

It was found that the tapes had been "delivered" to the plaintiffs for the purposes of the main contract, his Lordship rejected the submission made on their behalf that they were entitled to the return of the \$12,000 for total failure of consideration. His Lordship held that the plaintiff had proved all aspects of his claim.

But, contrary to his further submission, *Cullinan*'s case did not support the proposition that there had to be evidence before a court that expenditure would have been recovered before it could be recovered, as damages, see *McRae v Middleton* ([1983] 1 WLR 1461).

It was plain, as Mr Bowood submitted, that where it was proved, conceded or assumed that the plaintiff would have recovered his reliance expenditure, a claim for recovery of the expenditure could be allowed without violating the normal principle that a plaintiff had

made it impossible for the plaintiff to pursue a claim based on loss of profits as the measure of damages.

Mr Bowood submitted that the onus was on the plaintiff, save in cases where the defendants' breach made it impossible for the plaintiff to prove whether he would have earned sufficient to enable him to recoup his expenditure; see *McRae* case. *Anglia Television* was consistent with, though not decisive of the opposite view.

While *C & P Haulage v Middleton* did not provide direct authority for the plaintiffs' proposition that the onus was on a defendant, two cases decided therein by Lord Justice Ackner without disapproval, provided persuasive authority for the proposition: see *Bowlay Logging Ltd v Donmar Ltd* ([1978] 4 WLR 1051) and *L. Alford & Son v Armstrong Rubber Co Ltd* ([1949] 1 QB 182).

His Lordship accepted the reasoning of *Chisholm Holdings* in the latter of those two cases, at p189, but even without the assistance of those authorities he would have held that the onus was on the defendant.

At least in those cases where the plaintiff's decision to base his claim on an alternative expenditure was dictated by the impossibility of proving loss of profit rather than by economic choice, any other rule would largely if not entirely defeat the object of allowing the alternative claim.

It followed that, the defendants having failed to discharge the burden of proving that the \$12,000 was irrecoverable because it could not have been recovered, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover such expenditure as was wasted as a result of breaches of the subsidiary contracts.

In the circumstances, it was reasonable to foreseeable that the defendants' failure to deliver the tapes pursuant to the subsidiary contracts would lead to the result that the expenditure incurred by the plaintiffs in acquiring the licence to exploit the films would be wasted, since delivery of the tapes was a necessary pre-requisite of exploitation. The plaintiffs were therefore entitled to judgment for \$12,000.

Solicitors: Anselm & Co; Harbottle & Lewis.

No evidence of risk of bias

Regina v Vincent and Another, Ex parte Turner and Others

Judicial review of a decision of an inspector appointed by the Department of Transport to close a public inquiry into the proposed route of the M40 motorway and not to require the department to conduct a soils and topographical survey of an alternative route which objectors had suggested.

The fact that an inspector appointed by the Department of Transport to conduct a public inquiry had been advised and represented by the same solicitors and counsel as the department in an application for judicial review in which they were both respondents was not evidence of a risk of bias on the part of the inspector.

The tapes, which were posted by the defendants by unrecorded delivery and without insurance in breach of the contract of bailment, never arrived, and the defendants were clearly in breach of their duty

to exercise reasonable care in relation to them.

His Lordship said that if an inspector and the department were separately represented in such a case, very substantial additional costs would be unnecessarily incurred. Unless there was a conflict

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MR PRIOR AND THE MAZE

The mass jailbreak from the Maze prison on September 25 was a fearful blow to the authority of the state in Northern Ireland. It lifted the spirits of the IRA and INLA when they were most in need of it. It put 19 dangerous terrorists back into circulation, it commanded the admiration of those who are open to the cause of Irish republican violence. The damage to the morale of the Northern Ireland security forces was correspondingly great, and so was the harm done to the credit of Mr Prior's administration.

It was an event of far more significance in its context than any similar breakout from an English prison would be. The escapees were not merely criminals; they were enemies of the state. Their arrest, conviction and detention had improved the public safety; their escape diminished it. The Maze has a gloomy centrality in the affairs of the province that has no parallel elsewhere in the kingdom. Its management and security are matters of very great difficulty and the utmost importance. The responsibility of ministers is at issue in a breakdown as gross and notorious as that.

The report on the incident written by Sir James Hennessy, the chief inspector of prisons for England and Wales, shows that there were deficiencies in the physical security of the prison. Those were compounded by faulty security procedures, in searching prisoners or responding to alarms, for instance. Beyond that there were many and serious individual failures: staff had become complacent about the dangers, lazy practices had taken root. The report refers to "laxity, carelessness and negligence" and elsewhere to "the general malaise that was apparent". Two observations give the flavour.

Block 7 contained 125 republican prisoners. Thirty-eight of them - 28 convicted of murder, attempted murder or conspiracy to murder - made the break at 2.40 in the afternoon of Sunday September 25. At that time only nine of the sixteen prison officers detailed for duty in the block were at their posts: four were in the tea room, three in the latrines.

The prison has internal gates with vehicle locks. The kitchen lorry was seized when it came to block 7. The driver was held at gunpoint by a prisoner lying on the floor of the cab and ordered to drive to the main gate, the escapees hidden in the back. There was one officer on duty at the first internal gate through which it was necessary to pass. His orders required him to hold the vehicle in the lock, establish that the driver was not held under duress, and search the vehicle. What he did was recognize the driver, open the gate, and wave him through. The report censures the officer but adds that "he was only following what had become a common practice at the Maze". Moreover, his orders were not capable of fulfilment, since the kitchen lorry was too long for both gates of the lock to be closed at the same time. Moreover, if the officer had followed instructions, being alone and without means to raise the alarm immediately to hand, he would have been overpowered easily. The equipment was flawed, the procedure was unrealistic, the orders were disobeyed.

Compliments

The Hennessy report ends by tracing the path of accountability for the state of affairs at the prison. The governor, who was not well served by all his subordinates, is held primarily to account. He has resigned. Over the governor is the department of the Northern Ireland Office which directs the prison service. The head of the security and operations division of that department is complimented for the improvements he made in a short time, but nevertheless is held to share responsibility for some of the shortcomings at the Maze. Above him is the supervising under-secretary of the department. He is exonerated of personal blame. The chain of culpability stops just short of him. Over his head is the parliamentary under-secretary

(junior minister) and then the Secretary of State.

That is the ground on which Mr Prior has stood when faced with the suggestion that he or his colleague Mr Nicholas Scott, whose departmental duties include the prison service, should resign: the report did not attribute the serious shortcomings at the Maze to policy decisions or inadequacy of resources, therefore there is no case for ministerial resignation. The failures lay in neglect of duty, incompetence, and weak supervision further down the line. These matters were outside their experience and were not brought to their attention therefore, ministers say, blame does not attach to them personally.

Whole blame

That position is under fire from two sides. The professional associations of prison officers and governors in Northern Ireland dispute the conclusion read in or into the Hennessy report that policy did not contribute significantly to security lapses. They say that the new prison regime introduced when the hunger strike was brought to an end and later when the protest was finally abandoned undermined security. More particularly it is said that at that time that all prisoners coming off the protest must be found work was the cause of the appointment of Brendan Macfarlane, known to be a ruthless and resourceful IRA leader, as a prison orderly. In that post he was granted a freedom of movement within the prison sufficient for him to organize the escape.

It is understandable that the prison staff should believe and press that view. They have had the whole blame laid on them; some have been singled out for removal or relegation; in the publicity given to the merited criticism of some of their number too little has been made of the singular stress and difficulty of their job and of the commendable behaviour of others. But Sir James Hennessy heard and examined the allegations. He brought an experienced and independent judgment to bear on them, and he concluded that the fault lay within the management of the prison and not with policy directives from above. The directives certainly had implications for security, but it was for the governor and his staff to see to those implications and, if they found them unmanageable, to report as much to the prison department.

The other line of attack on the Prior position goes to his version of the convention of ministerial responsibility, and here the rumble of constitutional principle does not entirely mask the crackle of political malice. Mr Prior has said, in brief, that policy blunders or failure to make available adequate resources may be resigning ministers for a minister, but administrative failures or duties ill-performed by junior or middle-ranking public servants, are not.

Plainly, the convention is not where Sir Thomas Dugdale left it when he resigned in expiation of his officials' conduct in the Crichel Down affair. It is not every, even every major, blunder by an official for which a minister is answerable with his life. The gravity of the matter and the extent to which the minister knew, or should have known, what was going on are pertinent. But Mr Prior's formulation goes to another extreme. If pressed, it would empty the notion of ministerial responsibility of its meaning in relation to a large part of the business to which it has been thought to apply.

In looking at the role of the prison department of the Northern Ireland Office, and therefore implicitly at the role of ministers in charge of it, it may be thought that Sir James Hennessy let them off too lightly. He exonerates the under-secretary in charge of the department with the comment that he was overworked and under-resourced. The weakness of supervision and inspection by the department is very evident. Ministers were in regular personal contact with its senior officials, whose workload was

within the knowledge of ministers. If the officials were too distracted by other duties to keep abreast of the true state of affairs at the Maze, and the changing attitudes and morale of the prison officers in particular, ministers had the opportunity to be aware of the fact. A malaise as pervasive as this is shown to have been, in an executive branch of the public service so close to the security of the state, is a matter of ministerial responsibility, not as direct, but just as real as for any policy decision.

The policy/administration distinction provides no refuge in a debacle as large as that. It does not dispose of the question of a ministerial resignation, which will haunt the debate in the Commons tomorrow. The most obvious way of settling the account might seem to be the sacrifice of the minister with prisons on his plate, Mr Scott. But Mr Scott had been in the post barely three months when the blow fell; while the failures at the Maze are seen to have been cumulative and chronic. His predecessor Lord Gowrie is safely seated on Parnassus.

Close-knit

Besides, Mr Prior may reasonably take the view that if a ministerial resignation is required (which in his view it is not) the resignation should be his. Though subdivided, the ministerial operation in Belfast is close-knit. Security, of which the Maze is a crucial aspect, is of the essence and leads straight to the Secret of State.

In urging or dismissing resignation - in judging whether the only appropriate acknowledgment of ministerial responsibility for some fiasco is resignation - it is right to accept that the political setting, as well as the application of principle, is relevant to the determination of any particular case. The jailbreak in September was not the culmination of a series of security policy failures. On the contrary it was a spectacular republican coup that interrupted an evident improvement of security in the province.

Mr Prior's proconsular record, including his handling of relations with the Republic, also comes into the reckoning. His task has been to hold in equilibrium a political society that displays the symptoms of suppressed civil war. It is the weight and force of British administration that suppresses it. Remove that and the condition would erupt. The containment of overt violence in Mr Prior's time has been on the whole better than before. His attempt to draw practitioners of constitutional politics on either side into common action has flopped, but that does not mean the improbable was not worth attempting or that a way to it should not be kept open.

The policy is criticized from both left and right, but neither offers an alternative. The political policy of the Cabinet as a whole. It depends on time's healing for its efficacy, and time so far declines to oblige. It entails even-handedness between the two communities in the province, and relentless pressure on terrorism in all its forms. Mr Prior's contribution has been the force of a personality well suited to those objectives, as good an understanding as an Englishman is likely to bring to the situation, and steady judgment.

There has also to be considered Mr Prior's place in the Government. His political style and stance on other central political issues lead him towards increasing isolation. That makes him vulnerable in one way and secure in another. Without him the Cabinet would appear to be turning its back on a segment of the Conservative Party, and a strand of political opinion tightly committed in a party sense, which are démodé but still large enough not to be disregarded.

Nor, with Sir Geoffrey Howe in much trouble, is this the time for the Prime Minister to have to cope with any but an inescapable resignation. Brendan Macfarlane and his friends, on the other hand, would be delighted to bring the scalp of a Secretary of State.

Lombards, Huguenots, Jews and Indians.

An injection of Chinese intelligence and initiative would make a real contribution to Britain's long-term economic recovery. This country should not miss the opportunity of the inevitable diaspora of part of the Hongkong business community. This is one kind of immigration which should be actively encouraged by a Conservative government.

Yours faithfully,
S. M. ADSHHEAD,
Department of History,
University of Canterbury,
Christchurch 1,
New Zealand.
January 26.

A rational regime for Antarctica

From Mr David J. Bederman

Sir, I disagree with Evan Luard's statement (February 4) that Antarctica is the "common heritage of mankind" and I am encouraged that the Antarctic Treaty states have begun consultations on exploiting mineral resources there.

If one believes that international law serves to allocate rights and responsibilities among states one can readily find justification for some nations' consideration of a more rational regime for Antarctica's very hypothetical resources in hydrocarbons, coal, and metals.

The 16 countries involved in these talks run the full gamut of state alignments in today's world. They include the most highly developed nations (US, UK, France), other modest market economies (Norway, Belgium), the socialist block (USSR), and developing states (Argentina, Chile). One cannot easily superimpose the North-South "dialogue" and the new international economic order on this issue.

The Antarctic Treaty halted a trend for the division of the region, but the states involved have staked claims of a different sort. They have undertaken extensive and valuable scientific research. They have (to various degrees) sought to conserve the living resources of the continent and adjacent seas. They have ensured that Antarctica doesn't become a weapons-testing range and that the polar environment is spared the stresses caused by pollution.

In short, these states have exercised extraordinary international responsibilities in the area for 30 years. It should not be surprising that they are now discussing the rights they have earned.

The "common heritage principle" for metals of the ocean's deep seabed took ten years to develop and its expression in the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention will only find fulfillment in another decade because the technology and demand for these minerals does not exist now.

A global regime for Antarctica would as long to develop and might remain moot for half a century. The "common heritage principle" can offer little guidance for exploiting the southern continent.

I am yours,
DAVID J. BEDERMAN,
Commonwealth Hall,
Cartwright Gardens, WC1.

Female circumcision

From the President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Sir, Lord Kennet's article (Friday page, January 20), "Drawing a line between custom and cruelty", is so inaccurate and full of muddled thinking that it is difficult to comment on concisely in a letter.

He states that female circumcision is endemic in certain parts of the world and is now amongst us but does not state to what extent. He claims that Bill Sibbitt has support from virtually all the medical establishment but does not state which part of the technology and demand for these minerals does not exist now.

A global regime for Antarctica would as long to develop and might remain moot for half a century.

The "common heritage principle" can offer little guidance for exploiting the southern continent.

I am yours,

CATHERINE HEATH,
Bishopscourt,
Pitt Street,
Gloucester.

February 6.

Homes for the elderly

From Mr C. M. T. Smith-Ryland and others

Sir, The Housing and Building Control Bill is about to enter the committed stage in the House of Lords.

A Government amendment to this Bill in the Commons will extend the right to buy to tenants of dwellings built for the elderly by councils and housing associations.

Only "sheltered" housing for the elderly will be excluded from the new compulsory sale provisions. What little related housing now exists for the elderly in rural areas is not categorised as "sheltered", since only large schemes of 30 or more dwellings can support such facilities; village needs are generally met by small schemes of four to six bungalows.

Lord Kennet does not seem to distinguish between ritual circumcision, which is practised largely on young adolescents by custom, and plastic surgery on adult women who are seeking help for themselves. The majority of his argument is on spurious racial grounds and related to "black or white depression" which is totally irrelevant. He states that cancer of the genitals is not rare, whereas in fact it is.

He says that some women who, although they are not abnormal (his opinion) believe they are, and that they should be treated by reassurance and psychotherapy. If it is not a delusion, his Bill would permit surgical correction, but he does not say who decides what is abnormal;

he also states that the *labia majora* are involved whereas it is usually

that of the *labia minora*.

Lord Kennet does not seem to distinguish between ritual circumcision, which is practised largely on young adolescents by custom, and plastic surgery on adult women who are seeking help for themselves. The majority of his argument is on spurious racial grounds and related to "black or white depression" which is totally irrelevant. He states that cancer of the genitals is not rare, whereas in fact it is.

The measure therefore affects rural far more than urban areas, and yet another piece of legislation fails to discriminate between the situation in towns and cities and the very different needs of our villages.

Nothing can prevent the prices of these coveted retirement homes in desirable villages escalating far beyond the reach of average wage-earners, once the first beneficiaries

capitalise on their windfall. Only a protected stock of low-cost rented housing can preserve the social balance and the historic character of our villages.

The argument that houses will not be lost but only the tenure altered is naive; this measure will mean the inevitable depletion of an important stock of low-cost housing in villages. One must now hope that their Lordships will defend a vital part of our heritage, and ensure that those who have spent their lives in agricultural areas are not forced to join the queue for sheltered housing in the towns when they retire.

Yours faithfully,
C. M. T. SMITH-RYLAND
(Chairman, National Agricultural Centre Rural Trust).

KEITH WARWICK,

D. R. B. THOMPSON (Chairman, NAC Housing Association).

J. D. HEARTH (Chief Executive, Royal Agricultural Society of England).

A. RUSSELL (Director, The Arthur Rank Centre).

M. E. CONSTABLE, Chief Executive, National Agricultural Centre Rural Trust,

37 Belgrave Square, SW1.

January 24.

Countryside heritage

From Lord Hampden

Sir, It is as well that Lord Melchett and his friends wrote their letter (February 6) "as from" Courtly Farm" rather than "from" it as one might then accuse them of not looking out of the window. Unless Norfolk is very different from the rest of this country I would be very surprised to see scabious, wild onions and cowslips flourishing in the middle of January.

In the due season we shall have carpets of cowslips and violets here on the Downs - and why? Because over centuries the farmers and shepherds have kept the blackthorn at bay. In the woods there will be bluebells and orchids - and why?

being. Reuters responded with programmes of training and assistance to help local news services in some 50 countries.

Reuters' efforts to improve communication in this way began over a quarter of a century ago. These efforts have extended far beyond the confines of the British Commonwealth and have helped to bridge any information gap between the industrial and developing countries, whatever their colonial past.

To this end, in 1982, Reuters established the Reuter Foundation, a charitable trust that provides fellowships to journalists from developing countries to study information technology and other subjects at Oxford, Stanford and Bordeaux universities - the latter for francophone journalists from former French colonial territories.

Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL NEALE, Director,
The Reuter Foundation,
5 Fleet Street, EC4.

January 26.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Human dimension of GCHQ ruling

From the Bishop of Gloucester

Sir, I would not regard myself as competent to say whether or not trades union activity should be extinguished at GCHQ Cheltenham. May I, however, draw your readers' attention to an aspect of the affair which does concern me and, I suspect, others in the neighbourhood, as a Christian pastor? This is the effect of the Government's action on the personal and family lives of those employed there.

People who work at GCHQ, like everyone else, are bringing up their families, caring for their parents, and contributing little or much to the life of their local communities.

When they were appointed to their jobs the right to belong to an appropriate trades union or not was taken for granted.

No one believes that for the vast majority of them such membership implies that they are politically subservient, let alone a security risk. Many of them, not unreasonably, value the right to union membership as one of the traditional freedoms of our land.

Suddenly, all these people are confronted with a form to sign which gives them only two options.

The first is to trade in their right to membership of a union in return for £1,000 in cash. The second is to apply for, and accept, a transfer at the Government's discretion to who knows where, with consequent disruption to family life. Many will have children preparing for important examinations: others would need to uproot elderly relatives and

the stresses caused by pollution.

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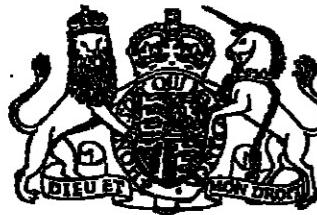
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the stresses caused by pollution.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 7: His Excellency Baron Rüdiger von Weichmar was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Federal Republic of Germany to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Herr Jürgen von Alten (Minister Plenipotentiary), Dr Eike Bracko (Minister Counsellor), Rear-Admiral Dr Kurt Fischer (Defence and Naval Attaché), Dr Reinhard Höppel (Deputy Counsellor, Head of Cultural Department), Dr Bernd von Waldow (Counsellor, Head of Press Department), Herr Uwe Hansen (First Secretary, Deputy Head of Press Department), Herr Manfred Haedelt (Second Secretary, Head of Administration Department) and Herr Peter Rothem (Second Secretary, Private Secretary).

Baroness von Weichmar had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Antony Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

General Sir Michael Jagger (Chairman of the Nato Military Committee) had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr J. B. Ure was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Brasilia.

Mrs Malcolm Innes and Mr John Haslam were in attendance.

Upcoming marriages

Captain A. J. C. Pratt and Miss I. R. Murray Lee

The engagement is announced between Adrian, son of Lord and Lady Koderer Pratt, Saxonbury House, Frant, Tunbridge Wells, and Leonora, daughter of Mr Peter Murray Lee, of Eaton Square, London SW1, and the late Mrs Rosemary Murray Lee and step-daughter of Mr Peter Murray Lee.

The Hon. Erskine Culiness and Miss L. Dillon-Malone

The engagement is announced between Erskine, son of Lord and Lady Moyne, of Biddesden House, near Andover, Hampshire, and Leonora, daughter of the late Patrick Dillon-Malone and of Mrs John Reilly, of Deepwell, Blackrock, co Dublin.

Mr E. T. Whitley and the Hon. Tom Chichester-Clark

The engagement is announced between Edward Thomas, son of Mr and Mrs Peter John Whitley, of Hamsey Lodge, Lewes, Sussex, and Tara Olivia, daughter of Lord Moyola, DL, and Lady Moyola, of Moyola Park, Castledawson, to Derry.

Mr P. Haworth and the Hon. H. J. A. Freeman-Grenville

The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. F. C. P. Haworth, of Ganthorpe, York, and Hester, younger daughter of Dr G. S. P. Freeman-Grenville, and Lady Kinloss, of Sheriffield, York.

Mr J. G. A. Azis and Miss E. S. Briggs

The engagement is announced between Jonathan Giles, elder son of Mr and Mrs Osman Azis, of Moseley Court, Milford, Surrey, and Emily Susanna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Briggs, of Midford Castle, Bath.

Mr R. A. Bates-Williams and Miss E. A. Lippatt

The engagement is announced between John Robert Alexander, younger son of Mr Michael Williams, of Goldmede, Bindoon, Western Australia, and the late Mrs Rosemary Bates-Williams, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Lippatt, of Wanwells Court, Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

Mr J. Y. Campbell and Miss S. Peyton

The engagement is announced between John, son of Professor A. E. Campbell, of 3 Belbroughton Road, Oxford, and the late Mrs Sophia Sonja Campbell, and Susanna, eldest daughter of Mr Malcolm Peyton and Mrs Joan Peyton, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr M. J. Cavanagh and Miss S. J. Camp

The engagement is announced between Michael James, son of Mr and Mrs D. M. Cavanagh, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, and Suzanne Jose, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. F. Camp, of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Mrs Ure had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, visited the University today.

Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Lynn RN was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended a luncheon today given by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of the City at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, London, EC4, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary McDonald).

Mr Malcolm Innes and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Bibbs were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon visited His Excellency Monsieur Dragi Stanenovic (Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)

and Madame Stanenovic at 25 Hyde Park Gate, London, SW7.

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening attended a Reception for the Westminster Medical School Research Trust (Trustee, Mrs Beryl Maudling) at the Speaker's House, London SW1.

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A service of thanksgiving for the life of Robin Kenyon-Slaney will be held at St Andrew's Church, Shifnal, Shropshire, at 11.30 am on Saturday, February 11.

A memorial service for Mr Alasdair Clyne will be held on Thursday, February 16, at 11.30 am at St Peter's, Piccadilly.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Oswald Toy will be held in Gray's Inn Chapel on Tuesday, February 21, 1984, at 5 pm.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Harold Arthur Armstrong White will be held at St Margaret's church, Louthbury, London, EC2, on Tuesday, February 21, at noon.

Mr R. R. Charleston and Miss S. Lister

The engagement is announced between Robin, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Charleston, of Richmond, Surrey, and Susan, second daughter of the late Mr H. Lister, of Cheshire.

Mr J. B. Cumming and Miss M. Knibbs

The engagement is announced between John Barr, son of the late Mr M. S. Cumming and of Mrs M. J. Cummings, of Inveresk, Midlothian, and Helen James, youngest daughter of the late Dr N. V. S. Knibbs and of Mrs N. M. Knibbs, of St Maves, Cornwall.

Mr R. J. Dale-Thomas and Miss L. Gordon Clark

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Irving-Swinney, of Arundel, Sussex, and Cecile, elder daughter of Doctor and Mrs Pierre Piedhault, of Paris, France.

Mr C. E. Irving-Swinney and Miss C. Piedhault

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Irving-Swinney, of Arundel, Sussex, and Cecile, elder daughter of Doctor and Mrs Pierre Piedhault, of Paris, France.

Mr P. Davies and Miss T. Lewis

The engagement is announced between Tony, son of Mr and Mrs Raymond Lederle, of Natal, and Glenda, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Reynolds, of Johannesburg.

Mr H. V. Lloyd and Miss A. M. Sheehan

The engagement is announced between Hugh, younger son of Mr and Mrs Frederic Lloyd, of West Park, Stratheffer, Ross-shire, and Alma, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Sheehan, of Ilford, Essex.

Mr R. J. Ellis Rees and Miss S. Angel

The engagement is announced between Richard, second son of Mr and Mrs J. R. A. MacMullen, of Laxey, Isle of Man, and Diana, second daughter of Mr and Mrs B. J. Crichton of Pias, Treor, Isle of Anglesey.

Mr M. J. Snell and Miss R. M. Anson

The engagement is announced between Hugh, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. A. Davies, of Raglan, Monmouth, and Terina, only daughter of Professor D. Lewin, of Norwichtown, and Mrs K. Morling, of Bristol.

Mr D. C. Candole and Miss P. Hampton

The engagement is announced between Andrew, youngest son of Mr and Mrs E. A. V. de Candole, of Stockwood, Bedale, and Philippa, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Sheehan, of Ilford, Essex.

Mr H. J. Ellis Rees and Miss S. Angel

The engagement is announced between Richard, second son of Mr and Mrs J. H. Ellis Rees, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Sally Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. C. Hodell, of Knypersley Hall, Marchington Woodlands, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

Mr P. R. Gammell and Miss S. J. Oyer

The engagement is announced between Patrick, fourth son of Mr and Mrs James Gammell, Foxhall, Kirkliston, West Lothian, and Sally, only daughter of the late Mr Geoffrey Oyer and Mrs Joanna Oyer, 27c Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh.

Mr W. P. Heller and Miss F. T. Seddon

The engagement is announced between William, elder son of the late Mr G. P. Heller and Mrs Heller, of Marston, Herefordshire, and Suzanne Jose, younger daughter of Mr T. Seddon and the late Mrs S. T. Seddon, of Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.

Mr M. J. Cavanagh and Miss S. J. Camp

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KENSINGTON PALACE

February 7: The Prince of Wales today visited the National Hospital, Queen Square, London WC1.

Mr David Roycroft was in attendance.

His Royal Highness this afternoon received the Lord Young of Dartington and Mrs Marianne Riggs at Kensington Palace.

February 7: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester this morning opened the Sandringham and Carole Davies Radiotherapy Unit at Peterborough District Hospital, Cambridgeshire.

Mr Michael Harvey was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

ST JAMES'S PALACE

February 7: The Duke of Kent, as President, this evening attended the Annual Dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of England which was held at Boodles's, St James's Street, London.

Mr Malcolm Innes and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Bibbs were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended a luncheon today given by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary McDonald).

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Britain wastes one-fifth of the £100m spent each day on energy. This report looks at the measures and techniques which seek to prevent this annual £7 billion dissipation into thin air

The lesson for big business

Every minute of every day Britain wastes a fifth of its energy. Every £5 spent on electricity, gas, coal or oil buys the nation only £4-worth of work done by the energy used: the rest disappears through badly insulated buildings or because of badly designed or badly operated equipment.

"This just can't go on". Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, decided. His predecessors had taken the same view, but in most cases their attention to wasted energy had been drawn by rising prices, petrol-station queues and the demands of Opec.

Mr Walker's decision to establish an Energy Efficiency Office within his department was taken at a time when "there is a comparative glut of oil, gas prices are low, efficiency in the electricity supply industry has led to price stability and increasingly larger coal reserves are being discovered". In an interview with *The Times*, he said: "Measures in the past to conserve energy had largely been taken as a reaction to price rises and at times of shortages. Many of these measures were successful but when the period of crisis ended the bad habits gradually started again. The energy savings made largely disappeared."

What Mr Walker is now doing is to draw on his experience in the early 1970s when he was at the Department of Trade and Industry and helped promote the Government's export-aid packages. "In those days many companies who had goods that they could have exported didn't realize what Government aid was available through bodies such as the British Overseas Trade Board and the Export Credit Guarantee Department.

"We devised a series of meetings to which I personally invited members of management who were responsible for exports. Few would reject a personal invitation from a Government Minister and I scheduled these meetings for eight in the morning. I felt they would

Taking the energy-saving message to the people

be used at exhibitions and fairs to take the energy-saving message to the domestic and agricultural consumer.

"Very many companies don't realize that by spending a comparatively small sum - and the Government has grants available to cut even that cost - they can make enormous savings in energy", said Mr Walker. "There are several companies which have been able very quickly to show a 100 per cent return on their investment in energy-savings measures. Although not every company could achieve that return, the savings are large.

"However, we have found that companies will invest in new plant and machinery on which they can visibly see the return. They are less prepared to spend money on energy saving, as saving generated is absorbed in overall performance figures and thus harder to identify."

Mr Walker favours a system of making individual parts of companies responsible for their own savings. In that way the savings can be readily identified and, more importantly, repeated each year. Experience has shown that a company can very quickly make substantial savings by basic good-housekeeping - turning down thermostats, switching off lights and simple insulation - but unless these measures are made the responsibility of a single person, they soon disappear.

Banks have been very successful in energy saving by adding the responsibility for fuel bills into the overall branch costs controlled by the manager or area manager. The other industry which has achieved substantial progress by making energy savings a responsibility of each operating unit is brewing. One brewery has been able to cut £690,000 a year from its energy costs although it has the most modern equipment in a purpose-built building.

The brewing industry launched its own energy saving campaign in 1978 and up until the end of 1982 had already shown savings of 16.5 per cent on its specific energy consumption at breweries. Overall the industry has cut energy con-

sumption by 23.5 per cent between 1976 and 1982.

Mr Charles Tidbury, chairman of Whitbread and chairman of the Brewers' Society, said: "The brewing industry must take some pride in this achievement. However, it must be appreciated that this is not a short-term project, it is a constant campaign to ensure efficient practices are maintained. Recent estimates by a number of companies indicate that their public houses consume as much energy as their breweries. I firmly believe that this is where we must concentrate our efforts in the immediate future."

According to Dr David Long, the Brewers' Society assistant technical secretary, much of

Why Britain is lagging behind

these savings had come about by switching from oil to gas. In 1976 gas accounted for 27 per cent of the industry's energy. In 1982 this had risen to 41.7 per cent, while the use of oil had dropped to 30.5 per cent from 49 per cent.

While Mr Walker's main efforts are being directed at the industrial and commercial user, the domestic consumer will also be the subject of the Energy Efficiency Office's attentions. However, many of the techniques and equipment which have been developed are not applicable to the domestic consumer, where "good housekeeping" measures are relatively cheap and very effective to use.

Getting across the message in factories and supermarkets

Mr Bill MacIntyre, the director-general of the EEO, believes that first the office has to sell the concept of energy saving and then, as a government department, promote itself as a non-commercial but expert authority on how energy can be saved in the factory, office, supermarket, and the home. The EEO will act as a clearing house for expertise in the energy-saving field, bringing together those who have developed the technology and those who have been persuaded by the Department of Energy that savings can be made at a cost readily recovered.

That the energy-saving campaign is being seen as a long-term project rather than a short-term measure is clear from the objectives that Mr MacIntyre has set the EEO. In the non-domestic sector they are:

- Demonstration projects which, if followed by industry, could save 375 million therms by December, 1985.

- Energy survey schemes which will result in savings over a very short period of up to £15 million a year.

- Monitoring and targeting schemes studying the energy use of 30 industrial sectors by the end of 1987 and 500 monitoring schemes in operation in the same period, to demonstrate to industry and the public just how much is being saved... or still wasted.

David Young
Energy Correspondent

Energy conservation has the potential to be very big business indeed. Apart from saving valuable resources and cutting the fuel bills of factories, schools and households, a successful national energy conservation drive could help to generate hundreds of millions of pounds of orders for British firms and create thousands of jobs at a time of high unemployment.

The House of Commons Select Committee on Energy for example estimated two years ago that the potential market for conservation products and services in the building sector alone could be £10,000m. Over the economy as a whole it could be as much as £20,000m.

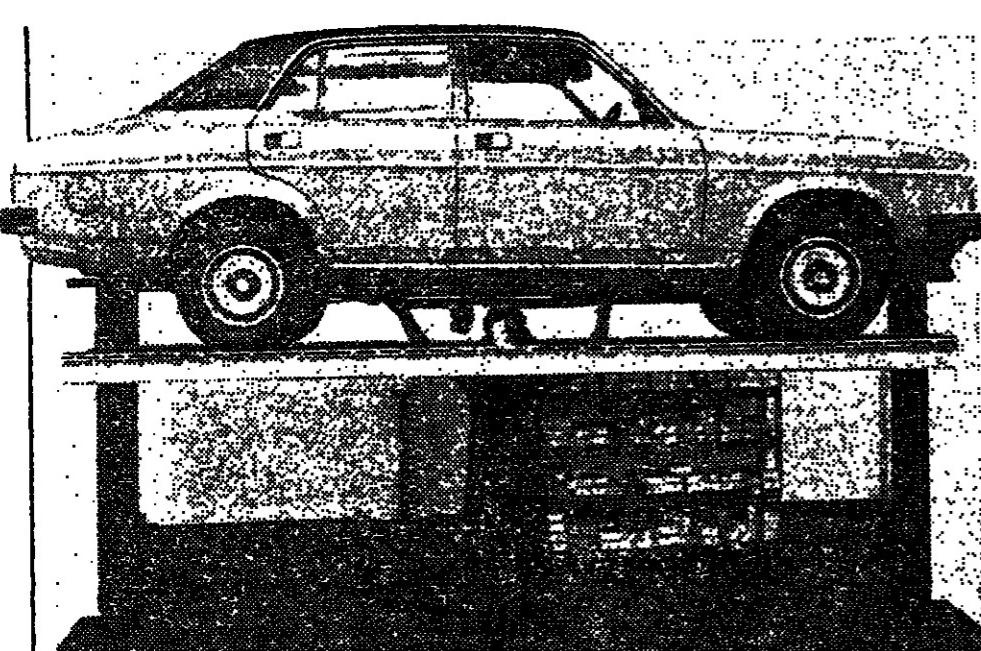
Other estimates collated by the Department of Energy confirm that the market could indeed run into billions. With industrial applications, for example, the estimates indicate that waste heat recovery could generate £1,100m of business, heat pumps £350m and waste incineration £1,000m.

The market for orders of electronic energy management systems could run to £500m, and energy efficient integration of industrial process could generate another £1,000m of business. Combined heat and power schemes, which harness steam raised in generation for heating purposes, could add another £400m.

Measured against these heady sums, Britain's energy conservation industry is still in its infancy. It is doubtful if the total value of the market at the moment is more than a few hundred million pounds. "The potential market is vast, but the real market is still tiny by comparison," says Dr Glenn Brookes, executive director of the recently formed Energy Systems Trade Association, which represents 55 of the bigger companies operating in the field.

Companies operating in industrial heat recovery or even the fast growing energy monitoring and control business for instance have probably not yet captured even 1 per cent of the potential market. "To say that we are even scratching the surface would be an exaggeration," says Dr Brookes.

Continued on page IV



Do you really know how much it costs to keep them going?



of organisations who have taken the all-important step of appointing an Energy Manager. An Energy Efficiency Survey can help him provide an in-depth analysis of how his company can make the best use of its energy and can be 50% funded by the Energy Efficiency Office.

Others have turned to the Energy Conservation Demonstration Projects Scheme which has given them the relevant technical information needed to put through an energy-saving programme.

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY OFFICE

The ways to save it in a suburban semi

Before and after house

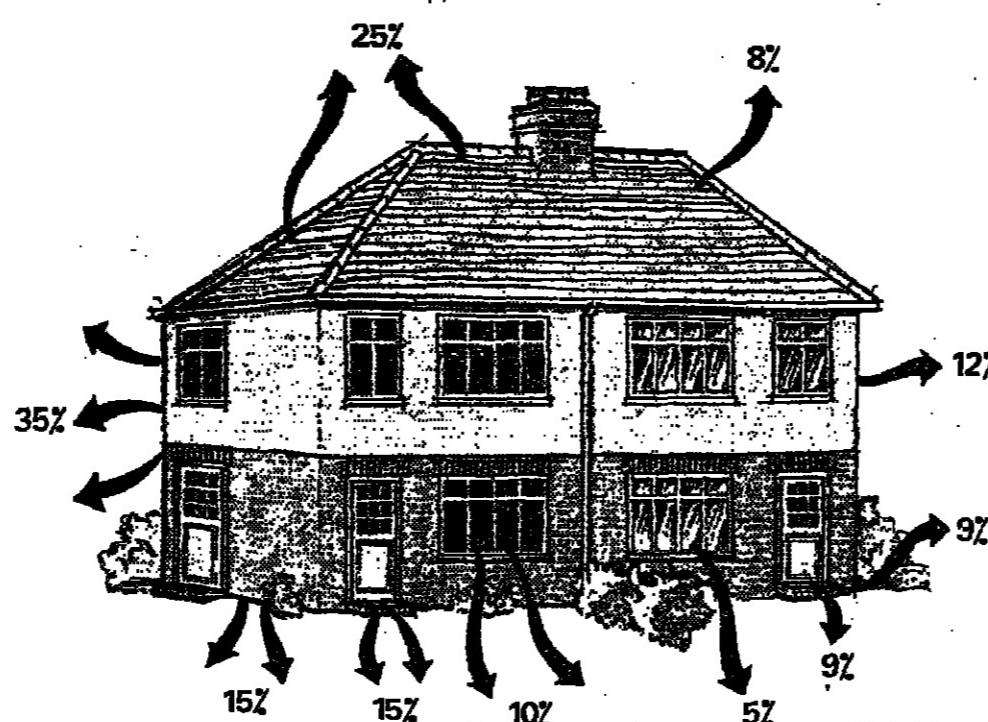
Around 80 per cent of energy used in the average home heats the house and the water. Cooking uses another 12 per cent while lights and appliances account for some 8 per cent.

As energy bills continue to rise the need grows to look for savings wherever possible. That can mean improving insulation from simple draughtproofing to the more expensive investments like cavity wall insulation and double glazing. It can also mean a fine-tuning central heating systems – as with programme controls and individually thermostatically controlled radiators – and using the most energy-efficient cooking aids like pressure cookers and microwave ovens.

Different homes present different problems, especially depending on when they were built. In an uninsulated between-the-wars semi-detached house 35 per cent of the heat in the building escapes through the walls, 25 per cent through the roof, 15 per cent through floors into the ground and 10 per cent through windows, according to Department of Environment estimates.

Older properties are not only likely to be draughtier but will usually have solid walls with greater heat loss. Relatively new houses with at least the inner skin of walls built from lightweight, more thermally efficient blocks, keep more of the heat in.

The energy research group at the Open University suggests that striking an average for



Do it Yourself magazine

United Kingdom homes the heat loss picture comes out now as nearly a fifth in each case being accounted for by draughts, walls and windows with roofs accounting for less than 10 per cent and floors around 5 per cent.

The group's analysis also takes account of heat losses through draughtproofing up flues and chimneys – rather more than a fifth of all losses – and hot water that goes down the drain (about a tenth, pointing to the use of economy programmed dom-

estic appliances among washing machines and dishwashers as well as the use of showers rather than taking a bath).

The group admits that extensive insulation is an investment. It could take a number of years for fuel savings to offset the original cost but even if a house is sold before that happens it seems likely that the insulation measures taken will have added value to the house.

Draughtproofing is the first priority nominated by the research group at the Open

University. According to the Draught Proofing Advisory Association it offers the shortest payback period of any form of energy conservation, usually within the first winter heating period.

Allied to good draughtproofing some of the effects of double glazing can be achieved at night by the use of heavy curtains which fit snugly.

Precisely fitted blinds are another alternative. So are shutters now on the market, mostly for fitting internally.

and boilers whether fired by oil, gas or solid fuel. It is best to supply air to the boiler as directly as possible so as to avoid long cross draughts. Beware of using an extractor fan in a well-sealed room with a heater which exhausts burnt gases through a flue or chimney because it is possible to draw back exhaust gases into the room unless there is a separate air supply to the heater.

Appliances with balanced flues – usually there is a terminal on an outside wall – avoid this problem because a fresh air supply as well as spent gases pass through the same outside terminal.

Suspended timber floors are a source of draughts. Air circulates below floor level to stop rot but ill-fitting floorboards can let the draughts through. Underlay and fitted carpets are not wholly the answer; proofing by filling the interstices or overlaying as with hardboard is recommended. Insulation panels can also be slung beneath floorboards supported by netting.

Solid floors are best insulated when laid either by incorporating an insulation barrier beneath the whole floor or, since the heat loss is mainly at the edges, by insulating the sides of the interior walls below floor level.

Anybody without loft insulation can apply to the local authority for a grant towards the cost, including that of a contractor. Regulations on this vary from time to time. But existing loft insulation often needs topping up; 100 millimetres or 4 inches is now

INSULATION: costs and savings for a three-bedroomed, centrally heated semi

	Cost		Annual Savings		
	Cheap Rate Gas	Full Rate Electricity	Solid Fuel	Oil	
100mm loft insulation DIY	100	35	65	100	40
150mm loose fill	37	70	105	45	65
Hot water cylinder jacket	6	15	18	40	15
Draught proofing	30	15	25	40	15
Cavity wall insulation	250	50	80	125	55
UF foam	400	50	80	125	55
Cavity wall insulation mineral wool	325	50	80	125	55
Polystyrene Beads	300	25	45	70	25
Double glazing	1500	25	45	70	25
Contractor-installed double glazing	1500	25	45	70	25

Source Energy Efficiency Office

regarded as the minimum. Good loft insulation can achieve savings of as much as 17 per cent of the annual fuel bill, according to the association. The Government grant for homes with no loft insulation can be £69 or two thirds the cost of materials and workmanship – whichever is the smaller – and pensioners can often get more than that. There are plans for grants for topping up existing insulation of 25 mm or less.

Those tackling loft insulation on DIY basis should remember that a colder roof space means a threat of freezing to water tanks and pipes there. Do not insulate beneath water tanks which, together with pipes, should be fully protected. Builders' merchants often have lagging kits for the various sizes of tanks. Most roofs are ventilated at the eaves so care must be taken not to block off such air routes with insulation materials.

Some 90 per cent of hot water tanks are already jacked in Britain according to the Department of Energy but often the jackets are thin by today's standards. If the jacket is less than 80 mm thick it would be worth adding another.

The argument for wall insulation and double glazing of windows is at its simplest stated in the Department of Energy's assessments of U-values for building components. U-value is a measurement of heat loss: the higher the U-value the more heat is disappearing out of the home.

A 1920s solid wall has a U-value of 2.1, a 1930s cavity wall a value of 1.5 and a 1970s cavity wall a value of 1.0. Today U-values of 0.6 are called for in building regulations.

If the 1930s wall has its cavity filled with insulation its U-value will come down to at least 0.5. The 1970s wall can be got down to 0.42 with insulation of the cavity.

A single-glazed metal window has a U-value of 5.6 if uncirculated and if there are wood frames the value improves a little to 4.3. Heavy curtaining brings the metal window value down to 3.5 and that of the wooden window to 3.2. But curtained double glazed windows can achieve U-values of as little as 2.1.

There are obviously savings to be made. Cavity wall insulation frequently saves around a quarter of the annual fuel bill, according to the National Cavity Insulation Association. There are still some nine million homes inadequately insulated at the walls, the association estimates.

Wall insulation could pay for itself in four years, the association claims. Clearly that depends on how far individual families, having insulated the homes, take some of the savings in the form of higher heating levels than they enjoyed before.

What wall and window insulation improvements do achieve is far better overall heat distribution: windows are no longer draughty cold spots and an exposed wall ceases to be a radiator of chilliness.

There are three main insulating materials used for filling existing cavity walls. Cheapest and most popular is urea-formaldehyde foam. According to the Open University research group it has limitations in areas exposed to exceptionally severe weather conditions, particularly heavy driving rain, such as the west of Scotland, Cumbria and West Wales.

Mineral fibre, usually the most expensive to install, can be used even in the most severe conditions. It is expanded polystyrene either in the form of resin-coated beads or irregularly shaped granules; in either system the poly will not run out of a gap made in a wall.

Buildings with solid walls can be insulated. One way is to clad the exterior with insulated

panels over which a new exterior finish to the building is applied. Adding insulation cladding can produce heat savings of more than 70 per cent, it is claimed by the External Wall Insulation Association.

What double glazing is about is creating insulation by sandwiching a layer of still air. Even flexible plastic sheets held by adhesive tape will achieve the effect although such an installation has obvious disadvantages for windows opening, especially in an emergency, as well as a short life.

If existing windows and frames are sound secondary glazing in a frame added to the existing single glaze frame can

Advice, and where to get it

Further help and advice on how to save energy in the home may be obtained by contacting:

● Home Heating Enquiry Line: Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association, 34 Palace Court, London W2 4JG. Tel: 01-299 5543.

● Building Centres in Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Southampton (for information on controls, appliances and suppliers)

● Paraffin Heating Advisory Council, 121 Gloucester Place, London W1H 3PJ. Tel: 01-935 8164.

● Loft Insulation ● Euriisol UK (Association of British Manufacturers of Mineral Insulating Fibres), St Paul's House, Edison Road, Bromley Kent BR2 0EP. Tel: 01-466 6719.

● National Association of Loft Insulation Contractors, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London WIN 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

● Hot-water cylinder jackets ● Insulating Jacket Manufacturers' Federation, Little Burton West, Derby, Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs DE14 1PT. Tel: 0283 63815.

● Cavity wall insulation ● Agrement Board, P.O. Box 195, Bucknall Lane, Garsington, Watford WD2 7NG. Tel: 0927 70844.

● National Cavity Insulation Association, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London WIN 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

● Structural Insulation Association, 24 Ormond Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6TH. Tel: 01-948 4153.

● External Wall Insulation Association, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London WIN 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

● Heating and Energy Saving Centre, The Building Centre, 26 Store Street, London WC1E 7BT. Tel: 01-637 1022.

● Double Glazing ● Glass and Glazing Federation, 6 Mount Row, London W1Y 6DY. Tel: 01-629 8334.

● Draughtstripping ● Draughtproofing Advisory Assoc. Ltd, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London WIN 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

be a more permanent answer. Opening of windows is catered for.

More commonly, especially where existing frames are running into rot problems, sealed double glazing units are supplied with frames that replace an entire window. Some frames are in plastic and others a combination of aluminium and hardwood. Sealed units also eliminate condensation between the glazing layers. The latest units have caged glass that bounces back room heat while allowing in warming rays from the sun.

Derek Harris

CAREFULLY

Your management isn't short of energy. But is your energy short of management?

In industry and commerce, the emphasis today is on the more efficient use of energy for greater profit.

At the forefront of this trend, the gas people have developed new technologies which offer payback periods as short as six months. The examples below prove that efficient energy management could be the key to greater profits for your company.

Liquid Heating leaves the steam age.

Until recently, most industrial liquid heating was carried out using steam supplied through transmission systems, a method which involves large energy losses.

A more effective use of the prime fuel is now possible using a high-intensity gas-fired immersion tube heating system developed at the Midlands Research Station of British Gas. A profitable application of this system is currently in use at a factory in Oldbury, West Midlands.

The wide range of steel tubes produced there are passed through heated tanks containing a variety of aqueous solutions during manufacture. Until recently all the tanks were heated by steam – but a programme is now under way to convert them to direct gas heating.

The first tank was converted as a pilot scheme for the rest of the site. Prior to conversion, the cost of steam for this tank was £179 per week. An immersion tube heating system was purchased from one of the licensees appointed by British Gas, and this was installed under the supervision of West Midlands Gas.

The performance was monitored by Midlands Research Station personnel, and an efficiency of over 80% was recorded with a running cost of £72 per week. This represents a saving of 60% which will recover the cost of the system in about six months. Conversion of a further 12 tanks is now in train and the ultimate savings are estimated at more than £65,000 per year.

How British Industry is recovering from the flue.

Some high-temperature heating systems – such as batch-operated forging furnaces – can waste over 70% of their heat input as a result of heat loss by the discharge of flue gases.

The latest design of recuperative burner, developed by the Midlands Research Station of British Gas, recovers a significant proportion of this waste heat by using the flue gases to preheat the incoming combustion air in an integral heat exchanger.

A Darlaston factory is currently using such a system to save significant amounts of energy and money.

The annual fuel bill on one of the forging furnaces alone has been reduced by £5,000.

Two recuperative burners were installed for a field trial, the design being the result of a development programme to improve performance, reduce costs and simplify maintenance.

Detailed records of fuel consumption and production rates have been kept for the recuperative burner fired furnace and other similar units without heat recovery. Comparisons show that the furnace with recuperative burners uses some 46% less fuel.

The 12 month field trial is now complete, the system has proved reliable and the company involved are now in consultation to convert more furnaces. The cost of converting each furnace is around £6,000, which gives a payback period of just over a year on five-day single shift working. With an improved level of furnace utilisation, this payback period could be even shorter.

Profit from our experience.

If these high-efficiency developments – or perhaps even more important, the "Energy for Profit" philosophy behind them – interests you, you owe it to yourself – and your shareholders – to find out more.

For details write to the gas people – British Gas, Technical Consultancy Service, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PT.

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Hard times for a Scrooge

Adequate office heating is now a common comfort

"Scrooge had a very small fire," Dickens wrote at the beginning of *A Christmas Carol*. "But the clerk's fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal. But he couldn't replenish it for Scrooge kept the coalbox in his own room."

That was energy-saving with a vengeance, but Scrooge would not get away with it today. Bob Cratchit would walk out of the office with full union support, and officials would keep him out until his miserly employer opened the coalbox.

Dickens later gives modern readers an unintentional reminder that in Victorian times conditions in the public sector were no better than on private premises. Two Christmas Eve visitors asked Scrooge for alms for the poor. "Many thousands are in want of common necessities. Hundreds of thousands are in want of common necessities, sir." Are there no prisons?" asked Scrooge.

Conditions are very different today. Adequate heating is a common comfort and the public sector now leads in the provision and saving of energy. One reason for that is the immense diversity of the private sector, ranging from gaunt old houses with roaring fires and clanking radiators to full energy-efficient modern office blocks.

Some householders still have to crouch over sputtering gas fires while winter winds sigh through their worn and uninsulated window frames. Some employers of non-union labour place the comfort of the workforce low on their list of priorities. But the public sector is highly unionized and highly cost-conscious. It therefore combines steady demand for heating in cold weather with a determination to keep costs down.

Hugh Morris, an architect in private practice, said: "My guess would be that probably in the public services there is probably more knowledge, skill and care than anywhere else. Anyone with a large stock of buildings who does not look at the potential of energy-saving is probably economically nuts."

Mr Morris is chairman of the energy group of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which has identified widespread resistance in the private housing sector to the use of maintenance programmes for buildings and fittings like heating equipment. "There is a lot that can be



at 1981 prices, or about a tenth of their total spending on energy.

Lamsac is now preparing energy management programmes which will concentrate on the use of energy in buildings and on ensuring a smooth exchange of information across the complex web of departments and authorities in local government. But local authorities make up only a fraction of energy consumption in public buildings. Although councils heat their town halls, tenants can often choose how to heat the homes that they rent from councils.

The overall saving has been greatest in government buildings where the switches are often controlled not by the occupants, but by the Property Services Agency.

The agency manages more than 12 million hectares of building space in what it calls its "civil estate". This includes ministries, telephone exchanges, museums and many famous historic buildings like Hampton Court. The "defence estate" includes more than 250,000 hectares including barracks and bunkers. The agency sells fuel costing more than £50m a year.

It is now in the middle of a campaign to cut energy costs by 14 per cent in the "civil estate" in the three years to April 1983. The agency is proud of its achievement so far and points to savings in the "civil estate" of 42 per cent in the 10 years to 1982 and 28 per cent in the "defence estate".

The agency works to reach the standards of temperature agreed with the Treasury and the civil service unions. Some older office blocks have much more lighting than is provided for in national standards and much less draught-proofing than would be placed in a new building.

One frequent innovation in recent years has been that of control systems for lighting and heating to avoid the squandering of energy in empty buildings. The agency believes that more advanced computer-based systems sensitive to outside temperature and variations in use of buildings can bring further savings. "There is now a new generation of control systems coming in which we will be able to apply to the whole estate," a spokesman said.

Hugh Clayton

done with no investment, but with just a little know-how." Mr Morris went on. "I think that the solid knowledge and incentives to keep costs down which councillors have imposed on their officers have been sharp enough to get things done."

500,000 council houses sold

The rate of council house building has been cut drastically in the 1980s after the peak in the previous decade when local councils and new town authorities were building more homes than private builders. But more than 500,000 council homes have been sold out of the public sector since Mrs Margaret Thatcher had her first general election victory in 1979. The effect of giving tenants

the right to buy their homes and of running down the building programme of local authorities has been to leave them with an ageing housing stock. Councils which have stopped building new homes face massive renovation bills on existing ones. Sash windows are being replaced with double-glazed units and fireplaces are being blocked up while central heating is installed.

But such remedial action still leaves a backlog from the extensive building of the 1950s and 1960s.

A quick look at one of the vast housing estates of the period soon shows that there is still much more scope for energy-saving in council housing. The Local Authorities Management Services and Computer Committee, now known as Lamsac has estimated that councils' energy consumption can be cut by £100m a year

Money is there for the asking

More than ten years after the first oil price shock, British industry has still not fully learnt the importance of using energy efficiently. That was the surprising and disquieting conclusion of a study which was carried out for the Government 18 months ago by Armitage Norton, a firm of consultants.

Their report said: "We have concluded that the primary barrier to a greater level of investment by industry in energy conservation measures is not technical, nor financial, but management's incomplete perceptions of the significance of energy matters, and the benefits available from appropriate investment".

This finding has been echoed by numerous other bodies, including select committees. Impressing on management not only that something needs to be done but also that there are a

wide range of measures - not all of them expensive by any means - which can help is something that has been given a high priority by the Government.

One difficulty in spreading the energy conservation message is that few companies who have made savings in their energy bill are happy to pass on details of their successes to others who may be their competitors.

In addition there is such a bewildering range of firms, trade associations and consul-

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In 1985, Tesco will again be behind the LAMSAC TEAM (Tesco Energy and Management) Awards, a unique collaboration between the public and private sectors that encourages and recognises the work of Britain's local authorities in reducing energy bills.

Advice for the asking, without paying the bill

There are a number of consultancy firms which offer advice on energy management. These range considerably in size and scope. The best known are firms such as PA Management Consultants, FEC Consultants and the National Fuel Efficiency Service, but directories prepared by the Department of Energy list more than 160 firms operating in this field.

In addition a number of firms have set themselves up to offer what they call a complete energy management service, with the boast that they will take companies' energy worries completely off their hands. One such company is Welsmert, an offshoot of Debenhams, which not only recommends and installs energy efficiency equipment but offers even to pay the bills of its client, recouping its fee out of the savings made.

A good illustration of a successful energy conservation programme is the experience of

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Jonathan Davis

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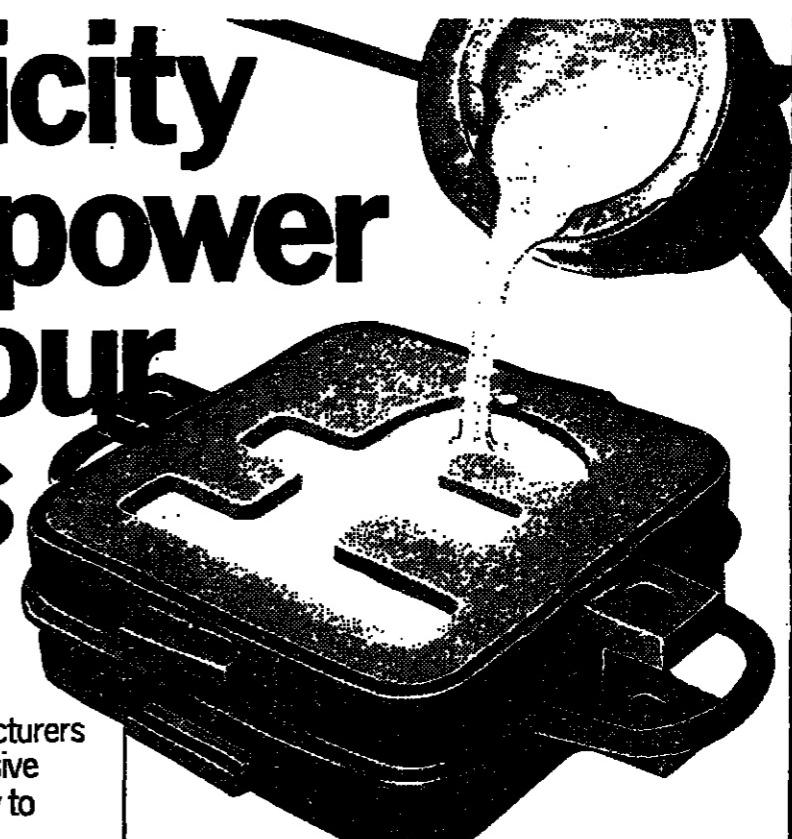
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Electric infra-red oven reduces energy costs by 25 per cent

Rylands Limited installed an infra-red oven which has proved extremely flexible in operation; temperature control is accurate, heating is rapid, rejects are lower and there is

a 25 per cent saving in energy cost compared with the previous stoving operation.

In addition, the capital cost of installing the oven was 60 per cent less than the alternative gas oven. Besides streamlining production it has released floor space and improved the working environment.

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The Electricity Council, England and Wales

REP 565

David Young on the trucks that move fast and save energy

At the wheel of a zippy electric mover

The electricity and gas boards in England and Wales seem to be constantly engaged in a war of words. "Gas central heating is cheapest", say the gas boards while the electricity industry points to new energy saving all-electric homes with low-cost heating systems.

The word they both use to justify this marketing battle is "conservation". Both argue that the efficient use of energy is the best way to conserve it. Merely switching something off is anathema to the supply industries.

In many ways it is ironic that the two main energy suppliers, who depend on increased consumption for increased profits, are the two industries in Britain which have done more than any other to encourage energy conservation.

Mr John Wedgewood, chairman of the Southern Electricity Board which covers an area stretching from Chipping Norton in the north to the Isle of Wight in the south and from Ealing in the east to Yeovil in the west, said: "It is vital for the economic future of this region that everyone, whether industrialist, homeowner, local authority or energy supplier, puts energy conservation high on their list of priorities."

"Millions of pounds can be saved. This must be good news for everyone whether they are concerned with running a vast industrial complex or balancing their weekly budget at home," he said.

"I am determined that the Southern Electricity Board will be leading the way during the coming months by getting the energy conservation message across. My staff will be available to give advice to consumers irrespective of whether they are concerned about heating a small flat or operating a large manufacturing process."

"The Southern Electricity Board is already taking the initiative in many areas of energy conservation. We have already assisted local authorities and housing associations in improving many existing homes. Other schemes are being investigated and at least 25,000 of these homes could be similarly updated with a potential saving of £5.5m. That could mean an annual saving of £200 for each family."

"Low energy housing built to Medallion Award and Civic Shield standards has been enthusiastically taken up by many builders."

"I am also determined to see the wider application of electric heat pumps in the region. Their use in the heating of swimming pools gives a strong indication of the energy savings which can be achieved. For example, a pool costing £42,000 a year to heat had its bill slashed to £2,000 - an energy saving of 2.3 million units a year."

"My board is also taking a national lead in the development and use of electric vehicles. Through these efforts I am confident that enormous energy savings can be made with the added bonus of helping create a pollution free environment."

Mr Wedgewood was, if anything, underestimating the role that he personally and his board have played in making the electric vehicle a viable alternative to the petrol or diesel van and truck.

His board runs a fleet of 3,000 vehicles and operates more than 50 electric vehicles, with more on order now that Leyland, Freight-Rover, Bedford and Dodge have announced that electric vehicles will be built on the production line.

This step by the manufacturers to put electric vans and trucks into serious production after a period of testing and evaluating the market has vindicated the enthusiasm of the members of the Electric Vehicles Association and been made possible by the research by Lucas-Chloride and testing by customers like the electricity boards.

Electric vehicles of this type are as far from the electric milk float as the average family car is from the Formula One project. Vans such as those used by Southern Electricity accelerate from the traffic lights faster than their diesel counterparts, have a daily range of more than 50 miles and are quiet in the cab and in the street. In fact some are so quiet that a buzzer operates at below 10mph in urban conditions to warn pedestrians of their presence.

In a demonstration laid on by two board fitters who use the vans and lorries - they go up to 7.5 tonnes - in everyday use the first impression is of quietness and the steady surge of power. Only when behind the wheel for the first time and approaching a roundabout or traffic light does the driver realize that these vehicles can travel at speeds more in line with the family car than the diesel van.

Where the two industries have come together is in a handful of schemes where pre-heating is done at low tariff rates by one fuel and then the rest of the heat requirement generated by the other fuel. This type of scheme has not been developed fully, but it does offer potential in shops, offices and factories where heat requirements change as more people arrive for work and more lighting and machinery adds to the temperature.

However, the gas boards have built up such a mass of expertise in the energy saving area - they have to with a £68m a year gas bill to pay for their own premises - that they now operate a highly successful consultancy service for industry.

One development by British Gas, in conjunction with the Yorkshire company Hotwork International, has already been tested directly to industry, but for the transport operator and the car driver little seems to have been done.

However, the gas boards have built up such a mass of working conditions in high-

temperature furnaces at British Steel and in the glass industry. The furnace heating system has increased efficiency three times and cut costs by a third.

The British gas energy saving consultancy has won major export orders and shortly will be advising the Chinese authorities on how the lessons learnt in Britain can be applied.

On the other hand the oil industry has made little visible contribution to energy saving measures. Its research into oil-fired boiler efficiency is passed directly to industry, but for the transport operator and the car driver little seems to have been done.

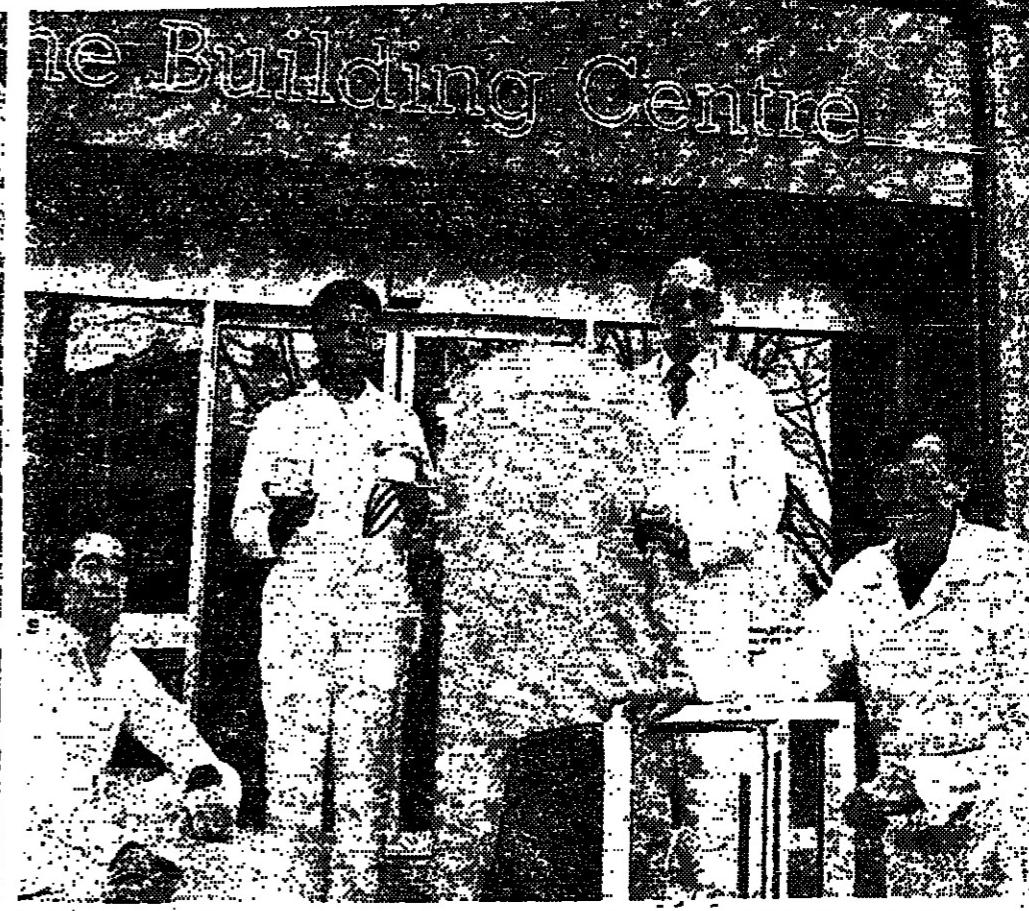
However, the oil industry can claim some of the credit for new fuel-efficient engine designs being able to operate and its development of oils with lower viscosity and improved protection qualities has led to more efficient car engines.

The National Coal Board can also claim much of the credit for the new generation of high-output coal-fired boiler systems - the Department of Energy has extended its grants scheme for conversion to coal firing in industry - which burn poor quality, but cheaply mined, coal with no waste and with little emission problems.

The NCB and the Solid Fuel Advisory Board have also brought efficient boiler systems into the domestic market. These boilers now compare with gas

for ease of use and with modern control systems can provide probably the cheapest form of central heating for the larger home or small factory.

The NCB's research into coal gasification, however, provides the greatest potential for efficient use of Britain's coal reserves. Research being carried out has already brought the cost of the production of synthetic natural gas from coal - not to be confused with the old and poisonous coal gas - close to the cost of North Sea gas. When the North Sea reserves become too expensive to bring ashore, the NCB will be able to replace it provided spending on research is allowed to continue.



Industry: A sensible solution to energy management is shown (left) in the main telephone exchange at Cardiff, where the Total Energy Centre generates electricity for the exchange and uses the waste heat to warm the building. Home: Four of the most effective heat saving methods: fibreglass loft insulation, microelectronic time controller and motorized zone valve for central heating installations, the Economy 7 hot water cylinder, with 50mm insulation sprayed on, and double glazed replacement window. The Building Centre is an independent organization which provides information to users of building materials.

Why Britain lags behind

Continued from page 1

"action", says Dr Brookes. It is not surprising therefore that companies are hoping that the latest political initiative by the Government will produce results.

One problem in assessing the size of the business is that energy conservation cuts across normal industrial and commercial boundaries. The industry's members range in size from the industrial giants such as GEC and Thorn-EMI all the way down to the jobbing plumber who fits householders' boilers in return for cash. It is only in the past couple of years that the industry as such has begun to band together and speak with a common voice.

According to the Association for the Conservation of Energy, another recently formed industry body that has been lobbying in Westminster for a greater conservation initiative, there

could be as many as 9,000 companies involved in energy conservation of one sort or another. Many of these however are no more than one or two-man operations, fitters for example or consultants.

By comparison, the latest edition of the directory of energy saving equipment published by British Gas lists more than 600 companies and over 1,000 different kinds of equipment ranging from insulation material to heat exchangers and sophisticated electronic energy monitoring devices.

Some sectors of the business are faring better than others. Companies such as Pilkington, Cape Industries and Rockwool who manufacture insulation materials are going through a relatively lean patch following their rapid growth of the market in the late 1970s in the wake of the first oil price crisis. Some 85 per cent of homes now have loft

insulation of some sort, limiting the scope for growth. At the other end of the scale is the fast growing high technology business of energy control systems, the most advanced of which use microprocessors to monitor and regulate the use of energy in anything from a single building to a whole complex of school or local authority buildings.

One of the most successful of these companies is JEL Energy Conservation Systems, a Stockport-based company which started from nothing in 1974 and now has an annual turnover of £3m, ranking it alongside other established names in the field such as Johnson Controls, Transmatic (part of BICC) and Honeywell.

The market as a whole for these sophisticated systems is no more than £20m, but Mr John Lawrence, JEL's founder and chairman, expects it to treble over the next three years.

Another fast growing area is

the field of energy consultancy

and energy management services.

Consultancies such as PA Management, National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service and FEC Consultants are the leaders in the business of

advising firms and other big

users about what energy savings

they could make, both through

better housekeeping and

through investment in new

equipment.

Mr Mike Roberts, director of

PA's energy division, says that

its fee business is now running

at more than £2m a year. The

consultancy claims to save its

customers an average of

£10,000 in energy savings for

each £1,000 it charges in fees.

These individual success stories should not however disguise the fact that many companies in the energy conservation business are finding it tough going. "There is no company in the country that is making a fortune out of energy conservation at the moment," says Dr Brookes of ESTA.

This of course is partly a

reflection of how little progress

has so far been made in selling

the conservation message to

industry itself. It is also one

reason why a number of the

leading companies, including

ICI, Shell, Honeywell, Tarmac,

Thorn-EMI and Wimpey, have

decided to fund the Association

for the Conservation of Energy

to lobby Parliament and White-

hall.

Jonathan Davis

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THE ARTS

New records Rich psychological decor

Britten: *The Turn of the Screw*. Soloists, members of Royal Opera House Orchestra; Davis, Philips 410 426 (4 discs).

Mozart: *Violin & Haydn: Duos for violin and viola*. Lubotsky / Imai, Philips 6514 101.

Mozart: *Violin Sonatas K 377, 403, 526*. Berman / Lubotsky, Philips 6514 244.

Brahms, Beethoven: *Clarinet trios*. Meyer / Schiff / Buchbinder, EMI ASD 1467841.

As was the case with *Peter Grimes* and the *War Requiem*, a second recording of *The Turn of the Screw* has provided the opportunity for a clearer look at one of Britten's greatest achievements, and a sharper thrust in its dramatic development. Of course, the composer's own version will always command interest as a document and authority as an experience, but in nearly 30 years the work and the world have changed. It was time for *The Turn of the Screw* to enter the revealing light of modern recording techniques, which are brought to bear most persuasively here. It was time, also, to take the temperature of an opera that has become ever richer with each new production.

Sir Colin Davis finds it white hot. This recording is the by-product of a film shown on Channel 4 last autumn, but the treatment of the score provides all the physical and psychological decor anybody could need. The work really sounds like a ghost story; perhaps it should be issued with a warning to those

of a nervous disposition. But the effects of disturbing strangeness, incongruity and double meaning are not applied gratuitously; rather they emerge from a full realisation of the potential in every musical line.

Sir Colin engineers a complex and dark labyrinth in which his cast must lose and find themselves. They take full advantage. In contrast with the malevolent and very beautiful instrumental sounds, Helen Donath as the Governess offers a fine human thread of warmth and worry, with a soft loveliness of tone unusual but not at all inappropriate in this role; the impression is often of a marvellous musical whisper to support empty violin filigree.

The record of violin sonatas has Mr Lubotsky joined by his fellow Russian emigre Boris Berman. The latter is rightly given prime billing, since these sonatas for piano with attendant violin rather than the other way about. Mr Berman has all the clarity of texture and pearly tone of conventional Mozart playing and, if his performances seem more immaculate than imaginative, at least they provide a nice framework for Mr Lubotsky's silvery delicacy.

Such concord is lacking in Sabine Meyer's debut record. It has been Miss Meyer's misfortune to receive more attention as the centre of a dispute between Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic than as a musician, but I doubt that this recording will help shift the emphasis. The Beethoven is an apt vehicle for her pressing, incisive tone, and she also responds imaginatively to the Brahms, but the trio as a whole are ebulliently pulling in too many different directions at once.

Paul Griffiths



Emilia Vásáryová as Miss Jessel in the Channel 4 film with which the new *Turn of the Screw* is associated; the voice is that of Heather Harper, in trenchant form

Further strides in the rediscovery of baroque masters

Handel: *Water Music*. The English Concert/Pinnock, Deutsche Grammophon Archiv 410 525-1, cassette 410 525-4, compact disc 410 525-2.

Zelenka: *Lamentations Jeremiæ Prophetæ Jacobs, de Moy, Widmer, Schola Cantorum Basiliensis/Jacobs*. German Harmonie Mundi 1C 165-99 988/9.

Zelenka: *Sonatas for two oboes, bassoon and continuo Vol 1 (Nos 4 & 5)*. Dombrowski, Bond, van der Meer, Kohnen, Accord from Harmonia Mundi KHC 8226.

At a first hearing, Trevor Pinnock's new original-instrument recording of Handel's *Water Music* with The English Concert disarms criticism. It is an overwhelmingly lively, spirited and accomplished performance, and even if the orchestral textures are as fictional as those of Hamilton Hart's arrangement one still has to praise it as a brilliant realization of Handel's intentions.

What Pinnock brings to this music is a sense of direction, of rhythmic impetus, which is all too often absent from other sewing-machine accounts. The jog-trot metres into which his band

has sometimes fallen in the past are here replaced by an incisive, held-back, clearly articulated treatment of the score which is animated by dance rhythms yet punctuated by light and air. The playing of the period instruments is remarkable, and – apart from a few effective growls from the horns – there is nothing which could displease the fiercest critic of intonation and tuning.

How time flies: it is already five years since the Academy of Ancient Music's account of this piece was being hailed as a new stage of maturity in period-instrument playing. But now Hogwood's strings sound rather thin, where Pinnock's are sumptuous; the wind rather acid, where Pinnock's is richly colourful. (Perhaps the new Deutsche Grammophon recording accounts for some of the splendid sheen on Pinnock's sound; certainly some of the players must be the same on both records.)

But, on interpretation, the comparison does not work entirely in Pinnock's favour. His rendering is more exuberant and exciting, but it is also more

conventional. Hogwood's fast, sprightly account of the famous air took a while to get used to, but now I find it absolutely right. Pinnock's seems sanctimonious. Here, as in the Minutes, Hogwood's thinner sound allows inner parts (and eerie horn harmonies) to emerge far more clearly, and could be a little discontented by the ample, even sound of Pinnock's band.

A major rediscovery of the last decade or so has been the music of Jan Dismas Zelenka, the Dresden contemporary of Bach. There was an old Supraphon disc of some of his *Lamentations for Holy Week* made by Ars Rediviva; now the excellent Schola Cantorum Basiliensis "Documenta" series has come up with a complete set of these remarkable works, directed by René Jacobs.

We are most familiar with choral Lamentations, by Victoria and others, but these are solo motets with instruments, using highly developed contrapuntal fantasies for the Hebrew letters which begin each section, and a combination of recitative and air for the scriptural texts. From the marvel-

lously intense, strongly argued fugues one can see why Bach admired Zelenka, so it is a great pity that this new recording gives a predominately cool, undramatic impression of some very powerful music.

Jacobs sings best, especially in the long final "Lamentation for Holy Saturday", which uses that neglected instrument, the chalumeau (a reedy sound which blends perfectly with Jacobs's alto). But Guy de Mey is a rather feeble tenor, light but without much sense of line, and Kurt Widmer a boring bass. I remember Ars Rediviva pushing on the fugues, and eliding recitative and aria: here tension is dissipated in the pauses. Still, superb music: a necessary addition for every baroque collector.

Meanwhile, two of Zelenka's superbly inventive trio sonatas (Holliger's revival of which marked the rising of Zelenka's star) have been re-recorded on period instruments, on the Belgian Accent label. The oboe and bassoon playing is superlatively lively and rich.

Nicholas Kenyon

Television

London revelations

What is, apparently, the last episode of *Chronicle* (BBC 2) in its present format reverted to what seems to be the characteristic theme of an archaeological dig – in this case *On the Waterfront*, at the site of the old Billingsgate Fish Market beneath which lay evidence of London from the period of the Roman occupation. Operations of this kind still evoke memories of Englishmen like Sir Arthur Evans directing natives from a tent and defying ancient curses, and yet one of the virtues of *Chronicle* has been its account of developments in archaeological research. In this case, with a computer system and with talk of "secondary base plates" or "matrixes", it became clear that the business of deciphering information has become at least as elaborate, and certainly as complicated, as the act of recovering it.

And gradually the old city was revealed – the scorch-marks of stones touched by the Great Fire, the skeletons, the cess pits, the old lanes, the artefacts of which the features are only slowly to be recognized. For those who do not live entirely in the present, there is no more intriguing activity than this systematic revelation of the past – and with it the understanding that we ourselves are perched upon that past until our buildings and objects become part of the evidence which another civilization will uncover.

But of course the claims of the present exert their own

force, and the Billingsgate excavation was beset by pressures from the developers who wished to build an office block upon the site – as a result, the archaeologists were required to work too hastily, and some of the evidence was destroyed. *Chronicle* filmed an intriguing discussion between the researchers and the developers' representative, who explained in a somewhat aggrieved fashion that a great deal of money could be lost by delay. It is a nice question where the balance lies in such matters. The programme itself was perhaps too conventional in its approach, but the inherent interest of the subject exerted its own fascination.

David Cook's *If Only* (BBC 2) concerned the drowning of a teenage boy, and the apparently paralyzing effect his death had upon his closest friend. He was suffering from a "severe case of grief", and the mourning for his dead friend was such that those around him seemed to suspect homosexuality when, in fact he was moved essentially by guilt. The play was originally shown as a programme for schools – which displays, if nothing else, a willingness to confront a young audience with subjects outside the normal curriculum. As a study in adolescent grief it was certainly convincing – although its length was such that this meditation upon death, and its effects upon the living, was perhaps too laconic.

Peter Ackroyd |

Theatre

Oedipus the King/The Business Man

Victoria, Stoke-on-Trent

In two years' time, if the gods are favourable – a quarter of the £3m has still to be raised – the Vic at Stoke will finally move to a purpose-built dream house from the converted cinema where its "temporary stay" has lasted over 20 years. The director, Peter Cheeseman, having lost site after site through "municipal indecision", secured a "magic garden" up the road at Stoneyfields, originally the grounds of a mansion.

Conservation experts are replanting hedgerows surrounding the theatre with an urban nature reserve. The local architects, Hollins Jones Oldecote, have been refining designs ever since 1982, with new theatres from Scarborough to the South Bank demonstrating ideas in practice. With in-the-round staging the very heart of the Vic's style, the new house will cluster the audience around a square with rounded corners (roughly television-screen shape), giving a director focal points within a circle. Britain's last new theatre for the foreseeable future is determined to rise to the occasion.

Alongside original work like the famous documentaries, Mr Cheeseman's policy has always included, in his words, great classics reinterpreted in the light of stylistic discoveries made thereby. The old theatre sees this winter through with

Hamlet, Thark, Ali Baba and this pairing of W. B. Yeats's translation of Sophocles with a perky revival of Plautus's *Mercator*.

Oedipus takes a cast of six, all men, costumed by Claudia Meyer with a hint of Japanese: sash-gathered tunics, trousers tight at the ankles, bare feet. There is no scenery and no music: they carry staves which are thumped in rhythm, gathered into a perch to hoist the hero (the sonorous James Masters, tigerish in pride and anger) or seized by him and Creon as rival chiefs fighting for ascendancy. Though the marital cries and heavy unison breathing are a bit much, Mark Dornford-May's production is impressively economical and fluent.

With a swift rearrangement of robes, the members of the chorus double principal roles. Colin Harper's staff becomes blind Tiresias's stick; for Jocasta he needs only a red mantle and a softening of vocal timbre. When *Oedipus* realizes his guilt, the elders throw down their staves with slow, sickening thuds until the culprit drops numbly to his knees. No percussionist could have done better.

Yeats's prose dialogue plays well, though often simplification blots out Sophocles's grim humour. Only in the freely rendered choruses does the poet's voice soar. Oedipus's crime is that he "entered through the door that had sent him wailing forth". Perhaps with this line in mind, the blinded king's stumbling exit into the world outside is accompanied by childlike sobs.



But where's the girl? – Graham Colclough (left) and James Masters in *The Business Man*

During the interval, farce assumes the stage with a statue of half a female nude (lower half, of course) skittishly standing on one leg. Around it various scandalous doings ensue. Perching on it, young Charinus (Simeon Andrews) disarmingly details his love-life: importing one of those irresistible Plautine courtesans, ostensibly as Mummy's au pair. Unfortunately Daddy (Graham Colclough) has seen her first and decides she will do him nicely.

In his Roman fashion, Plautus sometimes seems unsure of the difference between holding a situation and spinning

Stirring defence

Verdi: *Alzira/Cotrubas/Araiza/Bruson, Munich Radio Orchestra/Gardelli, Orfeo S 057832h (two records)*

Donizetti: *Il campanello/Baltsa/Rösel/Barenboim, Vienna Symphony/Bernard Haitink CBS Masterworks D 384-50*

Gruberova: *Art of the Coloratura Orfeo S 072831*

Verdi: *Nabucco/Dimitrova/Domingo/Cappuccilli DG 410 512-2*

zable, especially in the finales of both acts. Lambert Gardelli, a sturdy champion of early Verdi, is the excellent conductor, and the Munich Orchestra all sound as though they were brought up on the other side of the Alps.

Donizetti's *Il campanello* (the title refers to the nightbell a Neapolitan apothecary is required to answer in case of emergency) is a Boulevard farce in one act. The apothecary in question, Don Annibale Pistachio (lots of jokes about nuts), is constantly interrupted by his wedding night by Enrico, the unsuccessful suitor for the hand of the young bride Serafina. There are juicy parts for two bass-baritone buffos (one of several echoes of *Don Pasquale* to come), and possibly the best patter duet Donizetti wrote as *Alzira* actually bad? Certainly it is actually bad? But it is not in the performance, a recording studio first released through the enterprising Harmonia Mundi.

Verdi scholars have tended to discuss *Alzira* in the light of what was to follow and to set in it the genesis of other works, notably *Trovatore*. Verdi was indeed to use that opera the librettist who provided the improbable and coarse-grained text of *Alzira*, Salvatore Cammarano.

Reduced to their basics, the plots of both works are similar: an unhappy lady is tugged between the rival loves of a tenor, representing the people, and a baritone who is a member of the ruling forces. The principal differences are that *Alzira* is located not in Spain but Peru – a setting it bizarrely shares with Offenbach's *La Perichole* – and the evil baritone makes a deathbed repentance in which he allows Alzira, the lady in question, and the tenor to go off and lead a happy life.

This final scene offers a fine chance to Renato Bruson in the present recording, which he seizes with full throat as a climax to a most impressive performance. He and Leonora Cotrubas, in the title role, prove that *Alzira* needs little scholastic condescension, at least on disc and is perfectly capable of standing up for itself. The Prologue is a shade dull and Francisco Aranzazu too light as Zamoro, rival for Alzira's hand and leader of the Incas ("American"), as Cammarano calls them, but the opera proper is packed full of stirring melody.

Verdi may have followed the conventions of the time, but his thumbprint is instantly recognisable.

John Higgins

Concert LPO/Tennstedt Festival Hall

Klaus Tennstedt is back for his second batch of concerts with the London Philharmonic Orchestra since becoming their chief conductor last autumn. Those first concerts were received with disappointment bordering on alarm in some quarters, not least on this page, and the same team's recent recording of Mahler's Sixth Symphony has also caused controversy with its barely controlled Walpurgsnacht of a finale. On Monday, however, Mr Tennstedt was reining his daemon more securely.

Of course, that could be just because the works were all of several echo of *Don Pasquale*, chosen from the high citadel of Mr Tennstedt's Germanic musical world. *Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto* and Brahms's Fourth Symphony. Equally important, perhaps, was the choice of soloist, for Annerose Schmidt, brought over from Mr Tennstedt's erstwhile home of East Germany, was quite his equal in implacable force while providing very little competition in terms of musical interest. The result was very much a conductor's concerto, especially in the slow movement, where broad hymns spaced out in the piano were surrounded by a warm, rich tissue of purposefully moulded phrases, with even the tiniest three-note snippets made to seem crucial.

Mr Tennstedt's manner of gaining the utmost from a theme yielded still more in the expressive melody of Brahms's andante, where it almost seemed that the score lied in insisting that all this steadfast striving was being said to so few notes. Yet the goal of Mr Tennstedt's passion was to exceed the more boldly Brahmsian design.

The restlessness of the first movement was made to mount as it should steadily to the end, producing such tension that someone in the audience was moved, and not inappropriately, to start applauding even as Mr Tennstedt approached the end of his weighty task.

Each subsequent movement had the same thrust towards a climax near or at its end, and the same intensively argued polyphony. Mr Tennstedt is not a friend of harmony: early in the Beethoven he had the bass already pronouncing its own shape, but it was the Brahms symphony that gained most from his powering of romantic emotion with the energetic lines of the baroque.

Paul Griffiths

London debuts Lost in the mist

The Dutch pianist Elizabeth Nijehuis presented an attractive programme of Dohnanyi, Debussy, Chopin and Schumann, but with a technique that does not, as yet, seem capable of translating adequately the poetry she clearly feels in such music. Dohnanyi's E major Concerto, Op 28 No 5, was dominated by nerve-induced inaccuracies where it should have been supremely relaxed. Three of Debussy's Preludes, "La Cathédrale engloutie", "Bruyères" and "Feux d'artifice", were all relatively colourless, and the last, in particular, contained more than a reasonable amount of wrong notes.

Again, in Chopin's B minor Sonata, the deeper resonances of the work were lost in the mistiness of Miss Nijehuis's tone, and once more the fingers stumbled too often. Only when she got to Schumann's Davidsbündlertide did she begin to delve effectively beneath the surface, although the reticence had not disappeared altogether. But often the subtle characterizations of these pieces were acutely perceived, those of gentle humour and touching sentimentality in particular.

The violinist Josef Aronoff, accompanied on the piano by Bevan Crabtree, tackled a daunting programme of Beethoven sonatas, and here again the results were not entirely satisfactory. Still, I would never exchange the misinterpretations and scrambles of these players for the technical and interpretative

Stephen Pettitt

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VIVALDI: The Four Seasons

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Mr Volcker undermines Presidential optimism

Abuse continues to rain down on President Reagan's hopeful forecasts of a shrinking budget deficit. Yesterday the Congressional Budget Office said that on unchanged policies the federal deficit could rise as high as \$326 billion by 1989 - nearly three times the President's optimistic forecast.

On the same day came a thundering pronouncement the whole financial world had been waiting for, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr Paul Volcker had to pick his way through a political minefield. He presented his case to Congress as a plea to both sides to cut the budget deficit. Indirectly, his evidence amounted to a powerful attack on presidential optimism.

"It is already late. The stakes are large. Markets have a mind of their own - they have never waited on the convenience of kings or congressmen - or elections", Mr Volcker said.

Warning of the dangers of the "twin deficits" facing the US economy, he said that time was running out to correct budgetary problems which were complicating the central bank's ability to set monetary policy. The United States, "the largest, richest economy" was on the verge of becoming the world's largest debtor in a space of only three years.

Mr Volcker delivered his warning the day after transmitting to congress the Federal Reserve Board's official monetary report which, according to his aides, he deliberately released a day early in order to devote his speech to the pressing need to reduce the deficits.

He told Congress that the success of the past year, when the US economy had swung into recovery, masked the growing hazards of the rising structural budget deficits, and the external account deficit, which is expected to top \$100 billion this year.

"Both are at unprecedented levels and getting worse," he went on, and (the words the markets were waiting for) the deficits clouded the prospects of reducing "our still historically high levels of interest rates."

Mr Volcker had to steer a non-political course. But many of his statements inevitably contradicted those of Treasury Secretary Donald Regan. Mr Volcker said the US grew dependent to a morrisome degree last year on foreign capital to finance credit needs. Mr Regan recently denied such dependence. "We simply cannot have it both ways."

Mr Volcker noted that most forecasters now agreed that the US would have to borrow abroad this year more than two per cent of its gross national product to finance needs. A development, he added that "does not appear sustainable".

This reliance on foreign capital had placed the US in an "ominous position and the recorded net investment position built up gradually over the entire post-war period will, in the space of only three years by 1985 be reversed".

At the same time, Mr Volcker pointed out that the deficits were soaking up an inordinate amount of net new domestic savings. Last year alone, the cost of financing the deficits consumed three-fourths of available new savings.

If, as expected, the deficit absorbs 5 per cent or more of GNP as the economy grows, then there will not be enough savings left over to finance the investment

which is required to sustain a balanced recovery. Given these uncertainties and the continued fear of inflation, the central bank has set 1984 targets which are largely unchanged from the tightened monetary policy established last July but are consistent with growth of between 4 and 4.5 per cent.

Mr Volcker said that the Federal Reserve has maintained maximum flexibility to adapt to uncertainties and promise that its policies would be reviewed often, once a month or even less, in the coming difficult year. Plainly the Fed will have to take most of the strain while the politicians perform their electoral dance.

Rising ADR stake in Dunlop

Morgan Guaranty yesterday announced that the proportion of Dunlop's shares held through American Depository Receipts (ADRs) had increased from 20.5 per cent to 21.3 per cent.

This bold statement from the New York bank fuelled all sorts of speculation about US interest in the troubled rubber group.

So far as the company, or indeed Morgan Guaranty itself, can tell the shares are held by 6,000 or more individuals.

Morgan Guaranty is sceptical of claims that British institutions have built up stakes through ADRs to avoid stamp duty because it has received none of the inquiries it normally expects from institutional shareholders.

The US interest in Dunlop started last April, though it has been traded in ADRs since the 1930s, but appears to be based on illogical sentiment as much as by the interest taken by the Malaysians in the company. The build-up of a big stake in concert in order to bid is possible but unlikely, given that ADRs are subject to disclosure requirements as the shares themselves.

Banks shoulder debt burden

Although Western governments were prepared to step forward with temporary help for debtor-countries during the most alarming phase of the debt crisis, it is abundantly clear that commercial banks are going to have shoulder the continuing burden of channelling funds to the developing world.

Faced with this reality, the Institute of International Finance, whose managing director, M. Andre de Latre, has been in London this week attending the Overseas Bankers Club dinner, could have a useful role to play in the future. Although a few notable banks such as Deutsche Bank in Germany and Security Pacific in the United States have yet to join, 187 banks covering about four-fifths of total international lending to the developing world are already members.

The institute sees its function as threefold: providing timely information on external debts and economic statistics, covering eventually about 50 debtor-countries; serving as a forum for the banking community to discuss problems and issues concerning international lending; encouraging a dialogue among the participants in the lending process, from banks, to borrowers, to multilateral institutions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Boost for £150m ICI plan

A possible easing of relations between Britain and the Eastern bloc after Mrs Thatcher's visit to Hungary is expected to assist ICI's attempts to boost trade with the Soviet Union which could lead to the building of a £150m methanol plant.

Senior ICI executives will be in Moscow next week for talks. It is clear that ICI is determined to find a foreign site for a methanol plant because high North Sea gas prices preclude a British project.

The Russians want to buy ICI's prutene process which uses latest biotechnology to produce animal food protein directly from methanol.

Nottingham Manufacturing confirmed in a letter to the shareholders of F. Miller (Textiles) that its one-for-six all-share offer was final and would not be increased despite the mounting opposition of Miller's institutional shareholders.

Esso China of the United States and China's state-run Nanhui Western Petroleum Corporation will drill their first exploratory well in Southern China's Pearl River basin this month. In the first jointly undertaken drilling by Chinese and American oil companies in China's programme to develop its oil industry with foreign help.

Fifty two per cent of pension funds believe the quality of service from their stockbroker could be improved, according to a survey commissioned by the National Association of Pension Funds to establish how its members reacted to the proposed changes in the structure and operation of the Stock Exchange.

Brazil had a \$585m (£418m) trade surplus last month against the previous January record of \$157m set last year.

Building societies 'will meet mortgage demand'

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The supply of mortgages should come close to meeting demand in the first quarter of this year and for the whole of this year the building societies are likely to lend about £23 billion to housebuyers, according to the latest issue of the Building Societies Association Bulletin.

During 1983 the building societies lent just under £19.5 billion.

However, the BSA foresees no early reduction in the mortgage rate and says that easier availability of mortgages had meant relatively higher mortgage rates.

Its bulletin says: "A number of societies and some banks have announced plans to increase their lending programmes and mortgage queues

to meet the demand for mortgages, so that non-price rationing devices, such as queuing, did not need to be employed."

First Leisure Corporation is seeking a full Stock Exchange listing much earlier than planned. If permission is granted First Leisure could be floated within three months.

The group, formerly the leisure arm of Trusthouse Forte, was bought 13 months ago by Lord Delfont, the chairman and chief executive.

At that time it said it hoped to seek a full listing within five years. But yesterday it announced it has beaten its first-year profit forecast, has paid a 3.5 dividend and said current trading is more than satisfactory.

Lord Delfont said: "We believe it is in the best interests of shareholders and to give the company greater flexibility what we obtained as soon as possible. This is under discussion with our advisers."

First Leisure's main shareholder, Lord Rayne's London Merchant Securities, has taken an option on 500,000 shares formerly held by Trusthouse Forte, giving it a 33.24 per cent stake. Lord Delfont also has an option on 500,000 Forte shares.

This would cut the Trusthouse stake down to 1.5 million shares, or 8 per cent. Lord Delfont and his family currently hold just over 5 per cent of the stock.

Substantial profit increases

came from the theatre restaurants at Watford and Birmingham and seven resort piers.

The performance of the

Fed's budget warning sends markets into tailspin

By Our Financial Staff

Stock markets around the world went into a spin yesterday panicked by Monday's sharp falls in New York and London. By 3pm yesterday more than £2,750m had been wiped off the value of the top 1,000 British shares as the FT Index plunged 15.8 points to 799.7.

That marked a two-day fall of 32.7 points which wiped £7,750m off the value of Britain's top companies, £3,000m yesterday. A plunge like this has not been seen for almost two-and-a-half years.

Yesterday's close saw the FT index still below the 800 level, which was breached in mid-January after which it went on to hit a record 840 on January 25. Prompting the slide was the previous day's 22-point plunge

of the Dow Jones Industrial Average to 1,174.31, the lowest since last August. Analysts said yesterday that Wall Street's psychology has changed to pessimism from euphoria since the average dropped below 1,200.

Behind the plunge was a confidence-shaking warning from Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, that the economic recovery was threatened unless the US budget deficit was tackled. This could involve interest rates remaining high to maintain tight policies.

This coincided with Wall Street analysts' downgrading forecasts of corporate earnings for 1984. Leading to the weak markets in London and New York.

Prices opened lower on Wall

Street in active trading and the Dow Jones was down to 1,166.28 at lunch.

The average, which accounts for about a quarter of the value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange has fallen 112.3 points since January 6.

The total paper value of all New York Stock Exchange stocks fell \$23.25 billion on Monday.

Many investors will be waiting for results from the Treasury's three-day \$16.25 billion refunding programme which gets under way this session. Strong demand for the notes and bonds could keep interest rates down.

New York and London's falls started a chain reaction in stock markets around the globe. In Hongkong the Hang Seng Index plunged 48.72 points to 1085.40.

as what was described as a healthy correction turned into panic selling in the afternoon.

Adding to the jitters was a rumour, later proved to be unfounded, that Hongkong Land was poised for a rights issue.

In Tokyo, the Nikkei Dow Jones Index dropped 10.60 to 10,060.02. Singapore stocks eased and in Sydney the All Ordinaries Index closed 16.3 points lower at 782.1 on heavy overseas selling.

Among European bourses, shares on the Frankfurt exchange plunged. The Commerzbank Index tumbled 16.1 points to 1,062.4 on worries over the direction of US interest rates.

Amsterdam, Zurich, Brussels and Paris all closed sharply lower.

Market report, page 18

Sharp rise for dollar

The dollar rose sharply in busy currency trading yesterday, gaining 3 pence to DM 2.7690 at the close in London. Fighting in the Lebanon and the testimony to Congress of Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, which indicated no let up in the Fed's tight credit stance, decisively reversed the dollar's recent vird performance.

The pound had a lacklustre day, falling 1.60 cents against the dollar to \$1.4095. It also lost some ground against European currencies, reflected in a 0.3 easing in its trade-weighted index to 81.7.

Dealers said that despite the dollar's gains the market was not convinced it had much further to go. There is a growing feeling that, allowing for the inevitable hiccups, the dollar may be set for a gradual decline over the coming weeks.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 799.7 down 15.8

FT Gilts: 82.56 down 0.16

FT All Share: 483.75 down 8.93

Bargains: 24.007

Datastream USM Leaders Index: 103.19 down 1.99

New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1169.81 down 4.50

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,060.92 down 60.16

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1085.40 down 48.72

Amsterdam: 169.5 down 6.2

Sydney: AD Index 762.1 down 16.3

Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1062.4 down 16.1

Brussels: General Index 142.79 down 2.32

Paris: CAC Index 163.7 down 1.5

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling

\$1.4095 down 1.60 cents

Index 81.7 down 0.3

DM 3.9050 down 0.0050

FrF 11.96 down 0.0250

Yen 330.75 down 2.75

Dollar

Index 103.7 up 0.7

DM 2.7690 up 0.0300

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.4120

Dollar DM 2.7635

INTERNATIONAL

ECU £0.574948

SDR £0.731996

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:

Bank base rates 9

Finance houses base rate 9½

Discount market loans 9½

3 month interbank 9½-9¾

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 9½-9¾

3 month DM 5½-5¾

3 month Fr 14½-14

US rates

Bank prime rate 11.00

Fed funds 9½

Treasury long bond 101½-102

CEGB Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period January 4 to February 7, 1984 inclusive: 9.493 per cent

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):

am \$379.25 pm \$379.75

close \$381.25 (£270.25)

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Gleneagles chief urges continued bid fight

By Jeremy Warner

Shareholders of Gleneagles Hotels were advised by their directors yesterday to continue the fight against a £27m takeover bid from Arthur Bell & Sons even though Bell already has enough acceptances to give it control.

The advice was dismissed in the Bell camp as "nonsense." Mr Patrick Spens, a director of the merchant bank advising Bell, said: "If the board will not go willingly, then we will have to dismiss them. We have 53 per cent, we have made a fair offer and we are going to have to exercise control one way or another."

In a letter to shareholders, the Gleneagles chairman, Sir Alan Smith, said the Bell offer was still too low and condemned the action of a "small number of shareholders" transferring control of the company "in an unseemly rush" before other shareholders could see the profit and asset figures.

The company said that its profits this year would be in the region of £2.2m to £4.4m and that its net asset value, after a property revaluation by Pannell Kerr Forster Associates and Richard Ellis, was £24.9m.

But Mr Spens said that the new figures did not change his view that Bell was already making a generous offer and he expected other shareholders to accept the bid on Friday when it closes for the first time.

According to Gleneagles' stockbroker, Phillips & Drew, the shares of the Scottish hotels group would be valued at around 300p if they were listed on the stock market which would give a total market capitalisation of £27.5m.

MARKET REPORT • by Michael Clark

Shares lose £3bn as index falls again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Jan 30. Dealings end, Feb 10. Contango Day, Feb 13. Settlement Day, Feb 20.

there were signs of a rally about midday.

Dealers in London are now hoping for the appearance of a few cheap buyers tomorrow for new time ahead of the next accounting starting on Monday.

It was the Index's second worst performance in nearly 2½ years, closing 15.8 down at 799.7 – a two day loss of £5.5 billion and 32.7 on the week.

Analysts had been bracing themselves for several weeks for a sudden reversal in the market's fortunes following its record breaking run, but none had expected it to be so sudden and dramatic.

Jobbers again adopted a defensive stance with their

Expect details next week of a placing of 1 million shares on the Unlisted Securities Market in Morgan Communications, the freshest publisher, by the broker De Zoete & Bevan. Morgan publishes eight newspapers in West London and has seen pretax profits rise by £35,000 to £25,000 since 1980.

pitches covered in a mass of red as share prices were marked sharply lower. Those who had hoped to use the opportunity to pick up some much-needed stock soon found themselves deluged and attempts to call prices better only met with more sellers.

The reason for the setback is unclear. The London market has continued to ignore Wall Street all the way up, but is now keeping a close eye on events on the way down. Early trading in New York last night produced a sizeable stake in the group a few years back. But with the

they do not carry stamp duty. Dunlop was unmoved by the news slipping 1p to 42p.

Mr David Wickins, chairman of British Car Auction, has bought a stake in Miss Debbie Moore's Pineapple Dance Studio amounting to 7.5 per cent of the issued share capital. Shares of Pineapple, quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, slipped with a rise of 3p to 12.3p. Mr Wickins' close associate Mr Michael Ashcroft owns 14 per cent of the shares in Pineapple. The two of them also own sizable stakes in several other public companies including Id & S Rivlin, Group Lotus and Cope Allman.

Newman Industries stood out with a rise of 1p to 22p yesterday amid growing confidence that the company is firmly back on the road to recovery. Mr Nigel McLean, chairman and chief executive, and the force behind Newman's recent capital reconstruction, describes 1984 as a "year of stability". After showing interim pretax profits more than doubled at £1.58m analysts are looking for a final outcome of £5m against £348,000. With the institution owning over 50 per cent of Newman shares are being tipped as a good recovery prospect.

Mr Wickins has also sold his 5 per cent stake in the car distributor Henlys amounting to 2.5 million to Mr Jim Gregory chairman of Queens Park Rangers Football Club. Mr Gregory has had his eye on Henlys for a number of years and failed miserably to capture a sizeable stake in the group a few years back. But with the

recent strong run as the profit-taker moved in, leading the way down was Fleet Holdings, publisher of the Daily and Sunday Express and Daily Star, with a loss of 10p to 180p, despite the continued close attention given to the shares by Australian entrepreneur Robert Holmes a'Court. He now owns just under 10 per cent of Fleet. Other losers included International Thomson 20p to 79p, Associated Newspapers 4p to 46p, Daily Mail Trust 10p to 810p and the A' similar amount at 810p.

It now looks as though it was the Kawaii Investment Office which sold Lord Hanson's Hanson Trust stake in Powell

Duffryn. Yesterday the KJO announced it had sold 15 million shares (4.73 per cent) in Powell Duffryn and now owns less than 1 per cent. Last week it was reported Hanson Trust had bought just over 4 per cent of the shares. Powell Duffryn slipped 4p to 318p on the news.

The company with the longest name on the Stock Exchange has been attracting renewed support. Alexandra Towing now owns 219,000 (6.47 per cent) in the Southampton Isle of Wight and South of England Royal Mail Steam Packet. The latter's price closed unchanged on the day.

Shares of the textiles group Sunrice Clothing recovered an early 2p fall to close a similar amount up on the day following the news financier Mr Harvey

Shares of the investment company Yelverton Investments slipped 3p to 58p yesterday amid growing speculation that the alliance between Mr John Bentley and Mr Jim Slater had come to an end. Last night the company was unavailable for comment about suggestions that Mr Bentley had resigned from the board and sold his entire stake of 1.2 million shares (14 per cent) to Mr Slater.

Michael Ross has bought an additional 25,000 shares taking his total stake to 571,000 shares, or 22.86 per cent. Only last week Mr Harvey Ross sold about 22,000 in Sunrice to the private Monaco-based investment company Le Chevalier.

Meanwhile, Clabin International, a subsidiary of the US-based Clabin Corporation of Greenwich, has announced it now owns a total of 3.08 million shares, or 16.16 per cent of the total. Shares of the property group slipped 1p to 150p.

City not impressed by BOC profit rise

By Wayne Lintott

Industrial gases again proved the mainstay of the business, reflecting both the economic recovery and efficiency drives within the business.

BOC recorded losses from its welding division, a sector the group has been rationalising.

BOC was quick to stress that the first quarter is traditionally the poorest and that the figures were in line with their own expectations and do not preface a lower growth rate than that forecast in last month's annual report.

The company said: "We are still going for a substantial increase in the full-year results.

BOC made sparse reference to the healthcare side from which it derives a substantial contribution to profits.

The Office of Fair Trading and the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee are both investigating the profits made by BOC from its exclusive contracts with the National Health Service.

Threat to premium relief

By Vivien Goldsmith

The tax relief on life insurance premiums is under scrutiny with the possibility of changes coming in the Budget.

But Mr Marshall Field, the chairman of the Life Offices' Association, yesterday defended the tax relief: "I believe it has a firm and logical foundation," he said.

"It is of value to the public

and the nation. Savings through life assurance are invested with some high level of certainty, because it gives investment managers the confidence to invest in the long term."

Tax relief at 15 per cent will

Inchcape to give details of its strategy soon

By Philip Robinson

Inchcape's shareholders are soon to be sent a circular detailing the group's future strategy and management structure.

This follows the sudden departure of Inchcape's heir apparent as managing director, Mr Roy Davies, who left last week after a disagreement over policy with Sir David Orr, Inchcape's new chairman.

Sir David has to replace a number of key executives within four months. Both Mr Harold Foxon, the group managing director and Mr James Ritchie, the managing director retire this summer.

Word in the stock market yesterday, where the shares were down 1p to 305p, was that the group had been looking for successors.

New Highgate offer for Michael Black

Mr Mark Watson-Mitchell yesterday launched his second bid through Highgate and Job for Michael Black, the unlisted securities market video company. It came only 90 minutes after Emress fighting had emerged as a white knight.

Mr Watson-Mitchell's bid, through Highgate where he has a 29.9 per cent stake, is worth 76p per share and values Black at £3.1m.

The Emress bid valued the company at £2.3m or 57p per share compared with the first Highgate offer which had risen in value to only £1.7m, equivalent to 43p per share.

Black's merchant bank advisers, Charterhouse Japhet, gave the Emress bid a cautious welcome but is now pondering the much higher offer from Highgate.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £ per tonne:
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per
Gross-all in US \$ per metric ton.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures:
Prices in £ per tonne per Troy ounce:
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE
Three months 996p-97p 1000p-99p
STANDARD CATHODES 974p-98p 980p-98p
Three months 995p-996p 1000p-999p

COCOA
Three months 1840p-1850p 1840p-1850p
STANDARD CATHODES 974p-98p 980p-98p

COFFEE
Three months 2040p-2050p 2040p-2050p
TIN HIGH GRADE 8690p-8700p 8680p-8700p

SUGAR (L)
Three months 708p-710p 705p-707p
TIN STANDARD 277p-279p 276p-278p

GAS OIL
Three months 248p-250p 248p-250p
TIN STANDARD 622p-623p 622p-623p

EDULORALS
Three months 564p-565p 564p-565p

SHORT STERLING
Three months 9071p-9081p 9071p-9081p

WALL STREET
Three months 10230p-10240p 10230p-10240p

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION
Markets on Friday 9pm
Live cattle in £ per head:
GB: Shrop. 151.81p Oct 20 150.60p

England and Wales:
91.65p-91.70p Oct 20 90.75p-90.80p

Scotland:
94.15p-94.20p Oct 20 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Oct 21 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Oct 22 93.25p-93.30p

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94.15p-94.20p Oct 30 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Oct 31 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Nov 1 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Nov 2 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Nov 3 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Nov 4 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Nov 5 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Nov 6 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Nov 7 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Nov 8 93.25p-93.30p

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94.15p-94.20p Nov 11 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Nov 12 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Nov 13 93.25p-93.30p

94.15p-94.20p Nov 14 93.25p-93.30p

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94.15p-94.20p Nov 27 93.25p-93

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APPOINTMENTS

Changes on Midland Bank board

Midland Bank: Sir Reg Geddes, a deputy chairman, will be retiring from the board at the annual meeting in April. Sir Alex Jarrett will continue as deputy chairman and Sir Patrick Meaney has been made a deputy chairman. Sir Patrick, a director of the bank, will assume his new duties after the annual meeting. Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, chairman and chief executive of Allied Lyons, will be joining the board from March 1. Dame Rosemary Murray will be retiring from the board at the annual meeting.

Equity & Law Life Assurance and De La Rue: Sir Douglas Wass has been elected to the boards as a non-executive director. Morgan Grenfell & Co: Mr W. P. Divershouse joins the board from March 1.

Lloyd's Bank International: Mr M. R. Luther, director, lending and special duties, has been promoted to the new rank of senior director.

Stockholders Investment Trust: Mr Ian Soutar has become a director.

British Gas: Mr Gilbert Hogg, director of legal services, has been appointed secretary of the corporation. He succeeds Mr Gordon May, who is returning. Mr Hogg will continue as legal adviser to the board.

Eastern Gas: Mr Geoff Eccles has been appointed deputy chairman.

Trusthouse Forte: Mr Dennis Hearn, deputy chief executive, will resume responsibility for the group's hotel division from March 1. Mr Giuseppe Pecoraro, who has been managing director of Trusthouse Forte Hotels since 1980, has been granted a year's sabbatical leave, but will continue to serve on the main board of Trusthouse Forte.

Crouch Bros: Mr Peter Meyer has been made chairman and Mr Trevor Slater managing director. Mr Meyer succeeds Mr F. D. N. Campailla, who remains on the board as a non-executive director. Mr David Shaw remains on the board as a non-executive director. Mr Anthony Longman has resigned from the parent board, but remains managing director of Crouch Homes. Mr A. Stephenson has also resigned, but remains managing director of Crouch Construction. Mr Tim Harey and Mr John Bishop have resigned.

Consumption rise made possible by a shift in resources

sumer spending Britain is not living beyond its means."

But the continuing strength of the balance of payments raises some interesting questions. If the excess of consumption over production growth has not been covered by foreign suppliers, how has it been met? Since spending must ultimately be matched by production, how can the arithmetic of demand and supply be

Economic commentary by Tim Congdon

Why shopping boom is no sign of living beyond our means

The Shift of Resources into Consumption

	The Shift of Resources into Consumption						
	All figs in £m. 1980 prices						
	Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure-based)	Consumers' expenditure	General Government consumption	Gross fixed investment	Stock building	Net exports	Adjustment to factor cost
1979	201,385	138,004	47,612	41,411	2,490	3,360	31,492
Year to 3rd qtr 1983	203,996	143,581	49,999	38,832	-135	3,427	31,708
% change	+1.3	+4.0	+4.5	-6.2			
Change in £m	+2,611	+5,577	+2,387	-2,579	-2,625	+67	-216

Source: Economic Trends December 1983

made to add up? There seems to be a difficult problem of reconciliation.

The accompanying table sheds some light on the matter.

The last 12-month period for which full national income data are available is that ending in the third quarter of 1983. A comparison between the constituents of total demand in that period and 1979, the peak of the previous business cycle, is easy enough to carry out.

It presents, in effect, a large-scale and much simplified budget of the nation's resources. Its main function is to show how the rise in consumption has been financed.

The result is fascinating. Between the two periods gross domestic product rose very modestly by 1.3 per cent, but private consumption increased by 4.0 per cent and government consumption by 4.6 per cent.

The difference between the change in production and consumption cannot be attributed to a worsening of the external balance, exports and imports were both more or less static, and net exports actually contributed a tiny amount to boost demand.

The rise in consumption was made possible by a shift of resources from other uses within the domestic economy. Two areas of investment and stocks, both "lost" resources

and so offset the "gain" by consumption. Roughly speaking, the falls in investment and stock-building matched the increase in private consumption.

A knee-jerk reaction might be to protest against the nation's myopia in placing more emphasis on immediate enjoyment than on building up capital.

This would be a rather fatuous

point in the best of circumstances since, as Adam Smith's

observation reminds us, the

only reason for saving today is

not a good thing". This is

not very helpful.

Any project – whether it be in the private or public sectors – has to be judged by its rate of return, there is no other legitimate basis for taking decisions. The trouble with so large a category as "public sector investment" is that the notion of a unique and known rate of return is simply inapplicable.

Instead it is necessary to assess the rate of return on the numerous individual projects which might potentially become investments. No-one sitting at an office desk in London can pontificate on every project. It is nevertheless fairly definite that, in the late 1970s many

of the total decline of £2.579m, the public sector accounted for £2.219m and the

private sector for £360m. (The contrast is exaggerated by council house and other asset sales, but public sector investment still went down more than private when the right adjustments are made.)

Some economists, who have

seen to have happened in Britain in the last three years. In other words, unused things in dumps, warehouses and factories have become used things in homes. On balance this is likely to have improved the sum of human welfare as well.

Capital projects must be judged by their rate of return

to consume tomorrow, there is nothing inherently virtuous about investment.

In fact, further investigation suggests that disapproval of the increase in consumption would have been particularly inappropriate in recent years, the fall in investment was concentrated in the public sector.

Of the total decline of

£2.579m, the public sector

accounted for £2.219m and the

private sector for £360m. (The contrast is exaggerated by council house and other asset sales, but public sector investment still went down more than private when the right adjustments are made.)

Some economists, who have

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Britain in the last three years. In other words, unused things in

dumps, warehouses and factories have become used things in

homes. On balance this is likely

to have improved the sum of

human welfare as well.

If the resources they absorbed have now been transferred towards the purchase of video cassette recorders, televisions, cars, personal computers and countless other types of consumer durable, the sum of human welfare has increased. Adam Smith would obviously enthuse – but so should everyone else.

The routine criticism of any move from capital expenditure into current consumption is misguided if the investments concerned were yielding an unsatisfactory return.

This maxim should also be so evident that it is absurd to have to prove it.

The quotation is from Adam

Smith's *Wealth of Nations*.

It remains as relevant today as when it was written 200 years ago.

In particular, it is an efficacious common sense riposte to those who claim that the current upturn in consumer spending is not a healthy symptom of economic recovery, but is unsoundly based on too much borrowing.

On the face of it the sceptics

do have a case. In the last three

years consumption has consistently risen faster than production.

Economists may

squabble over many things,

but one has suggested that a

widening gap between con-

sumption and production can

persist indefinitely.

It seems plausible and con-

vincing that sooner or later the

consumer boom must pull so

many imports that the balance

of payments will move into

heavy deficit. The Government

will then follow the usual dreary

pattern and take deflationary

measures to dampen down

demand.

The argument may be plausi-

ble and convincing. It also

happens to be wrong. The very

high December trade surplus of

£4.95m concluded that in a year

in which the current account was

in the black by over £2 billion.

Although this was much less

than in 1982, it was still a useful

sum and indicates clearly that

the balance of payments is not a

policy problem at present. Despite the buoyancy of con-

sumption, there is nothing inher-

ently virtuous about invest-

ment.

The loss-making Crown found-

ry at Northampton should be

profitable by the year end. Its

traditional piano frame castings

have been supplemented by

other high quality castings such

as wood-burning stoves.

The signalling side is also in

the red, largely because of the

lack of British Rail orders.

Export sales remain good.

ML Holdings set for profits lift-off

and pretax profits of more than £1.3m.

• **Helton Holdings:** Six months to Oct 31, 1983. No interim dividend (same). Figures in Irish £000. Turnover 14,490 (13,910). Pretax loss 182 (£1,090 loss). Tax credit 169 (credit 189). Extraordinary debit 196 (nil). Estimate of losses arising in respect of home-grown timber and profit arising from sale of Tara House. Loss per share 1.16p (9.02p).

• **Ixis Industrial Services** (traded on the over-the-counter market): Half-year to September 30, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 18,127 (15,548). Pre-tax profit 1,002 (236) after interest 343 (nil). Mr L. A. B. Park, chairman, says of current trading that the overall rate of return on group funds has moved markedly ahead of last year.

All businesses are operating satisfactorily and an appreciable increase in pre-tax profits over last year can be expected.

• **George Dew:** Year to Oct 30, 1983. Total dividend 5.7p (same). Figures in £000. Turnover 28,399 (25,729 restated). Pretax profit 1,500 (1,539) after associates' los 170 (profit 10). Tax 901 (298). EPS 7.5p (2.8p). For the year ahead company is intent on improving the order book and performance and recovering monies from completed contracts. Chairman expects present year will be difficult and it is already clear that profitability will be poor.

• **New Tokyo Investment Trust:** No dividend (nil) for 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 28 (25). Pre-tax profit 28 (25). Tax 34 (20). Loss per share 0.05p earnings 0.05p.

• **Throgmorton Trust:** Year to November 30, 1983. Dividend 6.5p (same). Figures in £000. Gross income 7,431 (4,166). Expenses and interest 2,695 (527). Pre-tax revenue 4,736 (4,094). Tax 1,712 (1,326). EPS 5.96p (6.62p).

• **Howard Shattock (Holdings):** Six months to Oct 31, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 3,898 (2,616). Tax 292 (105). EPS 3.6p (1.3p). Interim payment up from 5.5 to 10 per cent.

• **Crescent Japan Investment Trust:** Dividend 1.5p net (same) for 1983. Pre-tax profit £236,857. Tax £110,026 (£124,104). EPS 1.88p (1.7p). Proposed four-for-one scrip issue.

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FOOTBALL: A GAME OF FAMILY FORTUNES AT OXFORD AND MANCHESTER UNITED

£2.8m bid to bring Zico to Brazil

Rio de Janeiro (Reuter) - Zico, the Brazilian midfield player, could be on the way back home but Socrates, his fellow international might go abroad.

George Hailal, the president of Flamengo, the Brazilian champions, has said he expects to raise \$4m (£2,857,000) in the next two months to buy back Zico from Udinese, the Italian first division club.

Brazilian supporters delight at the thought that Zico might return could be tempered by the possibility of the departure of Socrates play in Europe. He has admitted he may consider an offer to leave Brazil.

Mr Hailal said he was negotiating with two large publicity companies to raise the money for Zico.

Even though Udinese spent a reported \$4m to sign Zico from Flamengo last June, Mr Hailal said the Italians had already recovered a large part of that money. Udinese are paying Zico an estimated \$2m (£1,428,000) on a three-year contract.

In an interview with the newspaper *O Globo*, Zico was quoted as saying he was happy Flamengo were making an effort to bring him back, but he added he would not like to be involved in the club's negotiations because "that admit I like Udinese and the warmth of people".

Mr Hailal also said he would ask the Brazilian Football Association to help Flamengo's bid to bring Zico back. "It would be good for head coach Carlos Alberto Parreira to have Zico here in Brazil," he said. "Besides, he is Brazil's most popular idol. Therefore, I expect FA President Giuseppe Contini will be pleased."

Mr Hailal did not mention what the FA could do to help. And as to rumours that he would transfer two of Flamengo's top players - Adilio and Junior - to other Italian clubs to raise more money for Zico, Mr Hailal said it would not be necessary. Junior, left back, is said to be wanted by Napoli, while Milan have repeatedly shown interest in Adilio, a forward.

Meanwhile, Socrates said he had received an official offer from Juventus, or any other team, but added that when his contract with Corinthians of São Paulo expired in August, I will consider an offer to leave Brazil".

Socrates was quoted by a newspaper as saying he had heard rumours that United were willing to buy him for an estimated \$7m (£5m) and that if it turned out to be true he would study the offer.

"I still have a few months before my contract expires," he said. "I am personally trying to get publicity contracts, so I can stay in Brazil. However, if this is not possible, I'd probably go abroad. After all, I have a wife and four children."

This was the first time Socrates hinted at his willingness to play abroad. Two years ago he received an offer to play in Italy but refused.

Chesham United will play their first home game of the season at Amersham Road tomorrow night against Fulham. Fire damage to the ground and dressing rooms has been made good.

Sunderland guests at reunion night

Sunderland, encouraged by Saturday's performance in League 1, Ian Rush and Michael Robson scoreless, travel to Tottenham tonight looking to counter midfield pairing described by their coach, Bryan Robson, as "just about as good as any you could find".

The players in question are Osvaldo Ardiles and Glenn Hoddle, who successful together three years ago. Now they are to team up again. Gary Mabbutt's knee injury spares the Tottenham Hotspur manager, Keith Burkinshaw, the need to change between them.

It is only the second time they have been together in the starting line-up for almost two years. The other occasion was against Arsenal on Boxing Day, when Ardiles was still struggling for fitness after a fractured shin. Parsons continues in goal, although Clemence is now back in full training after a shoulder injury.

"We played well and deserved our draw against Liverpool," Robson said. "We didn't have any luck, but we did have some. They have any for Ardiles and Hoddle. They are good, but we can't allocate players to follow them all over the pitch. We will play it as it happens."

Rafferty on move again if tribunal lower fee

Bournemouth have agreed terms with the much travelled Portsmouth forward, Billy Rafferty, but are unwilling to meet the £15,000 transfer fee and have referred the matter to the league tribunal. Rafferty is on a weekly contract with the second division club.

Rafferty, aged 32, played for six other league clubs before joining Portsmouth, for whom he scored 19 goals last season to help win promotion from the third division. But Rafferty, who was club captain, has not played a single first team game this season and has not even been selected as substitute.



Maxwell in sight of his goal at Old Trafford

By Clive White

The foot in the door at Old

Trafford, it transpired yesterday, belongs, not surprisingly,

to Robert Maxwell, the millionaire publisher and chairman of Oxford United. Martin Edwards, his counterpart at Manchester United, admitted yesterday that takeover talks were taking place. A combined statement from the two men said that it was hoped that negotiations would be conducted "as speedily as possible to reduce the period of uncertainty to a minimum".

At the weekend it was generally considered that James Gulliver, another millionaire and director of United holding 10 per cent of the shares, was the secret bidder. For the time being, though, he remains firmly in the background having denied any interest in a takeover bid.

The joint statement said: "Confidential talks about the possible acquisition of the majority control of Manchester United Football Club, which could lead to a general offer to all Manchester United shareholders, are now proceeding between Martin Edwards, the majority shareholder, and Robert Maxwell."

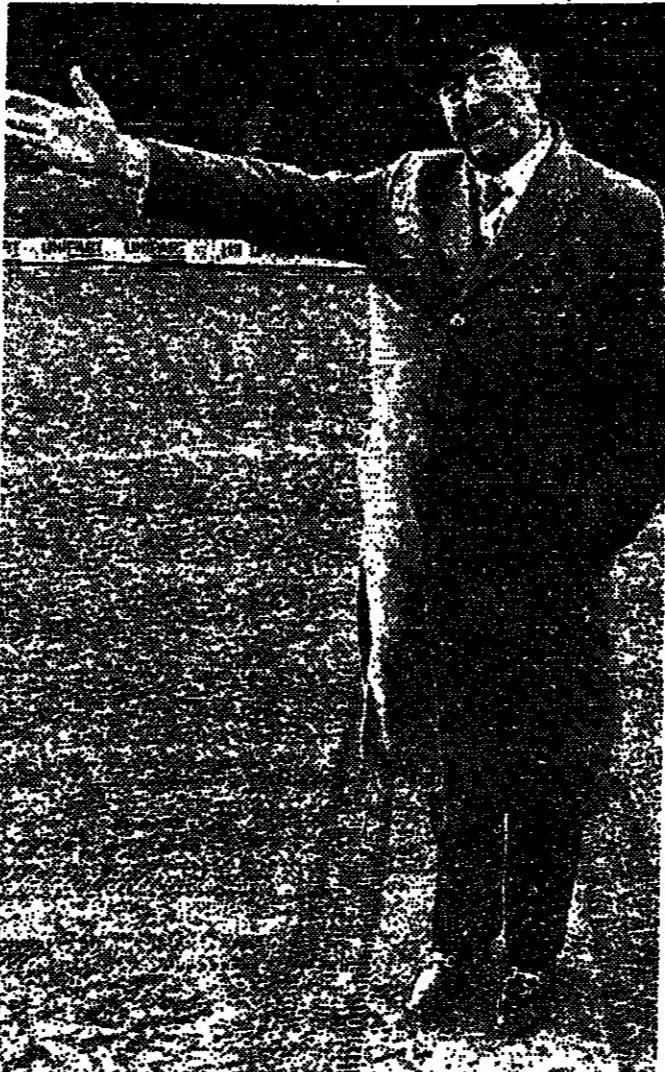
It is regretted that the premature publicity given to these talks may have given rise to concern to some associated with the club, and to some Manchester United supporters, and it is intended that the negotiations should be conducted speedily to reduce the period of uncertainty to a minimum. It is emphasized that no agreement has been reached

Now she has the opportunity of taking control of one of the wealthiest and most famous clubs in the world. The cost could be £10 million.

Tribute to Busby's side

Belgrade (AFP) - The famous Manchester United side of the 1950s, eight of whom were killed in the 1958 Munich air disaster, could be immortalized in Belgrade, the city in which they played their last match together. The city is ready to name a street after the club as a tribute to the players who so impressed the Yugoslavs.

It was 26 years ago that Matt Busby's team qualified for the semi-



New deal collaborators: Maxwell (above) shows the way ahead to Martin Edwards, Manchester United's chairman

Last year the club declared a record £2 million profit and in an age of dwindling attendances United still command about 40,000 for each home game. This year the club's profits will be considerably less after elimination from the FA Cup in the third round, and the Milk Cup in the fourth round.

Mr Maxwell's name was recently associated with a possible takeover at Birmingham City. His ambitious, abortive attempt last year to merge Oxford with Reading was triggered by his continuing failure to achieve a grand new home for Oxford. In October, he threatened to sell his shareholding unless Oxford City Council made a definite proposal to move the club from its cramped conditions at Manor Ground to a new site.

The Edwards family have had a long association with the club and have held control since 1965 when Mr Edwards' father, Louis, was appointed

chairman. Mr Edwards holds 500,736 shares at just over £2 each. In the event of a takeover they would be worth considerably more. His brother, Roger, owns 200,000 shares and Mr Gulliver, whose business interests include the Edwards family's former meat business, holds 102,532 shares. It could be that Mr Edwards would stay on as chief executive. His present salary is £47,000.

Mr Maxwell would not be allowed to continue as a director of Oxford, under Football League regulations, and has already intimated that he would pass on his shares to his family.

● Jim Smith, the manager of Oxford, reiterated his disinterest in the management of Manchester United should Mr Maxwell be successful in his takeover bid. He said: "I feel Manchester United have a good manager and they should retain him". A Italian newspaper, *Daily Tuttosport* reported that Sampdoria had signed Bryan Robson from Manchester United for \$3.5m. This was unconfirmed by United and Robson has always insisted that he was happy to stay at Old Trafford as long as Ron Atkinson was manager. Sampdoria already have their permitted number of two foreigners: Trevor Francis and Liam Brady.

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BOXING

Board sit in judgement on managerial dispute over Quarless

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Noel Quarless, the Liverpool heavyweight with the gift of the gab and the gags, who has been prevented from boxing for the promoter of his choice because of a contractual dispute, believes he will be able to box for Frank Warren after a British Boxing Board of Control meeting today.

The board will be seeing the two men at the centre of the row: Nat Basso, Quarless's registered manager, and Chris Moorcroft, the boxer's cousin who claims to be a joint manager. Basso wants Quarless to box two bouts for Mike Barrett, and has signed him up. Moorcroft wants Quarless to stay with Warren and has also signed him for two contests. Moorcroft claims that he put pen to paper before Basso. Quarless's preference is for Warren.

"He put me where I am today - on the verge of going all the way to the world title," Quarless said yesterday. "He got me all the publicity. I will stand by him."

As Basso is the manager who is registered with them, the board have upheld his authority so far. But it could all change. Quarless, pinning his faith in "might is right" says "only one thing can happen. The board must support Chris and me because I know I'm right. The public know that. They understand the score. It was all on TV and they've got a good idea what's going on. I'm standing by my rights."

Quarless's belief in himself stems from the feeling that nobody can now stop him from challenging one day for the world title, and so he believes the board too will get out of his way. "There's no one to stop me," he said. "The British and European titles are in cold storage for me. I will win them and fight for the world title. I haven't always been a winner. I've been a loser. I had my jaw broken and I came back and turned over Eklund and Gardner."

The struggle of two of Britain's leading promoters to secure Quarless's services have further strengthened his self-confidence. "I don't mind fighting for Barrett," Quarless said. "I've got nothing against him. Maybe I'll fight for him in 14 months' time, but on my terms." Quarless talks with such conviction that it almost makes one believe that Minis and Beetles do become Porsches when they grow up.

and that bangers like Quarless do box for world titles.

While the board must recognise that the boxer, their main concern should be able to capitalise on two good wins, they are unlikely to be disarmed by Quarless's sincerity. That is why Moorcroft is pinning his hopes on what he calls the "joint management contract" reproduced here, not so much because of the rights it gives him, but because according to the board's regulations it should not have been made at all. The board rule says: "Joint managers of a boxer will not be recognised by the board and managers shall not enter into such contracts."

If the contract between Moorcroft and Basso, who was at the time of signing the agreement the chairman of the Central Area Council, is deemed by the board to have seriously infringed their rule, they could decide, like Sam Goldwyn's verbal agreement, that Basso's registration as Quarless's manager is not worth the paper it is written on.

Quarless (above) hopes that what Moorcroft claims is a "joint management contract" (reproduced below) will convince the board of control that he should be allowed to box for the promoter Frank Warren

10th February, 1984

In consideration of Nat Basso (hereinafter referred to as "Boxer's Manager") having contracted to C.W. Moorcroft, who will be the Boxer's manager on a BBBofC contract, for the consideration, C.W. Moorcroft will split the Commission at 25%, 42% & 23% after contract to the Boxer, and the future Boxer, signs by C.W. Moorcroft and Nat Basso, in the necessary documents, the same conditions will apply both to Nat Basso, C.W. Moorcroft

John Dorn

Chasey

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SECRETARY/PA £8,000+

To work for Director of leading Food Importing Company. We are looking for: A' level education, secretarial experience at high level, ability to work on own initiative, pleasant manners and appearance.

Salaries £28,000 + perks.

CV's to:

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CV's to:

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Duke Street House,

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Have you got excellent shorthand and typing skills? Then play a valuable part in the administration of this small, happy management/financial consultancy where you'll act as right hand to the Chairman, but team spirit and sense of humour also much appreciated.

Please contact Rowena Green or Kate Couldry,

21 Beauchamp Place SW3

Tel: 01-581 2977

also on page 24

Secretary Plus in a Personnel Team

Oil Industry Excellent Salary & Benefits

As the UK marketing subsidiary of one of the world's leading oil companies, we are looking for someone to provide a confidential secretarial service to a team of hard-working personnel managers at our London headquarters office.

But the job doesn't stop there - you will be expected to get involved with all aspects of personnel work and contribute fully in the running of the department.

In particular, this means being (or becoming) totally familiar with employment legislation and personnel documentation and helping to run training courses.

You will need to have 60-70 w.p.m. typing and reasonable shorthand; a background in secretarial work and

administration; and a confident, friendly telephone manner. Experience in dealing with customers and clients would be an advantage as would word processing experience.

We will offer you an excellent salary, plus the benefits expected of a major oil company.

So, if you feel you have the sort of background we're looking for and a friendly, good natured personality, please phone or write with full career details to Denise Davison, Personnel Department, Total Oil Great Britain Limited, 23 Cavendish Square, London, W1M 0JE. Tel: 019 6393 Ext. 2681.

TOTAL

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Professional PA for Director General of leading organization. Ability to undertake own correspondence, attend meetings with the Director General, etc.

PA/SEC to £9,000

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What is our client looking for?

Probably a degree, an ability to communicate, social adeptness, a head for figures, immaculate shorthand and typing. At least five years' successful experience at a similar level in a large company will have given you the background. You will have become used to being responsible for a small group of support staff, and have the self-confidence to take decisions.

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London EC4Y 8AB.

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A new position has arisen within the Business Development Department for Secretary/Research Assistant reporting to the Director of Business Development.

Apart from the day-to-day secretarial duties including audio typing and shorthand, filing, answering a busy phone, making travel arrangements and organising meetings, the job holder will also set up and maintain a database of research information relating to Business Development activity. This will entail setting up a library of specific business sectors and corporations, using outside information sources, carrying out research into various topics as assigned and compiling reports on them.

Ideal candidates will be educated to degree level or equivalent with at least two years secretarial experience using both audio, shorthand and wordprocessing skills. An excellent command of the English language is essential and knowledge of a major European language would be an advantage together with a background in market research.

We are offering an attractive salary. Pleasant working conditions and other company benefits.

To apply please write with full details to Barbara Rotterova, Senior Personnel Officer, EMI Music Limited, 20 Manchester Square, London, W1A 1ES.

DOWELL SCHLUMBERGER

an oil service company, are looking for a SECRETARY TO REGION CONTROLLER

This is a good opportunity for a secretary with an interest in finance. You will be working for the Controller, who is in overall charge of the Accounts, Tax and Data Processing Departments, and be involved in all aspects of their work.

Applicants should have at least two years secretarial experience (Shorthand not essential). A knowledge of word processing is essential although training will be given on our IBM 5520 system.

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Sue Gardner
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66/68 Seymour St, London W1H 5AF
Telephone: 01-262 5033
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elf

PA - £10,000 SW1

The busy and charming MD of this large American industrial organisation is looking for a PA/Secretary who will also do all the office work. You must be aged 23-30, have 100/60 speeds, an excellent telephone manner and good organisational ability. Flexibility is important as the duties are varied and you will join us as part of the team. Smart offices, with modern equipment and a lovely view over London.

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01 499 0092

Senior Secretaries Recruitment Consultants

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You will be between 25-30, educated to degree level and will have had at least two years of successful employment in an executive or trainee executive role, (possibly in sales or marketing). You will be able to demonstrate success in communicating with people at all levels, a fair for good organisation and the ability to motivate others.

The successful applicant will receive a five figure remuneration package, but will be far more interested in our expansion plans and prospects for promotion.

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Angela Mortimer Ltd
Recruitment Consultants
166 Piccadilly - 629 9636

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Experienced Receptionist/Secretary required by international medical and scientific charity. Responsibilities will include reception of guests and participants in meetings, the booking of accommodation and conference facilities and operation of a small switchboard. Pleasant personality, a high standard of education and the ability to act on own initiative essential. Good typing speed required, computer keyboard preferred. Five-day week 8.30am to 4.45pm. Starting salary £7,000-£7,500. Please apply with full cv to:

The Director,
The Ciba Foundation,
41 Portland Place,
London W1N 4BN

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Our client requires smart, young people with outgoing personality to train their clients in the use of telephone systems. This is a long term temporary assignment. Previous experience in the use of telephone systems is essential. The job involves working throughout the UK. Hotel and expense paid with high priority rates. You should be comfortable dealing with people and have the ability to represent the company in a professional manner.

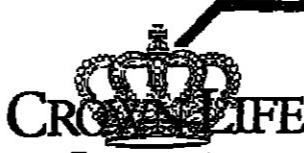
Please telephone to arrange an early interview with Anna Davis or Vivien Hayes.

Recruitment Consultants
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Ealing, London W5
Tel: 01-997 5604/01-991 1734

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If you would like to be considered, please write to Mike Cherry, our Personnel Manager, with full career details to date.

The successful candidate will probably be aged 25-35 to have the necessary experience needed for this demanding career opportunity.

We are offering a competitive salary, plus excellent benefits including free life assurance, a very good pension scheme, and a staff cafeteria.

If you would like to be considered, please write to Mike Cherry, our Personnel Manager, with full career details to date.

Crown Life Assurance Group,
Crown Life House, Woking,
Surrey GU21 1XW.



CAREERS WITH CROWN LIFE

Secretary Knightsbridge

We are looking for a competent, efficient secretary to work for our Legal and Joint Ventures Adviser.

You will probably be in your early twenties with 2 to 3 years secretarial experience, preferably in a legal environment.

You will be an accurate typist with shorthand, and a knowledge of word processing and French would be an advantage.

If you are the kind of person who likes working within a small closely-knit team, this could be the position you have been looking for.

In return we will offer you a competitive salary and a full range of additional benefits including bonus, 21 days holiday per annum, Luncheon Vouchers and interest free season ticket loan.

Please telephone for an application form to:

Mrs Tessie Blore
Personnel Assistant
Elf UK PLC
Knightsbridge House
London SW7 1RQ
Tel: 01-589 4588



Senior Secretary to £10,000

To work in W1 banking company for Senior administrator. Salary will be paid in accordance with level of professional skills. A rewarding position with opportunity to progress.

PA Secretary/Word Processor Operator to £13,000
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We also have temporary assignments both long and short term to suit the individual requirements of any secretary looking for either a permanent position or wanting to work as a permanent professional temporary.

For further details please call Alison Dawe at Brook Street Executive Secretaries on 486 8144 for immediate appointment or call in to see her at 136 Baker Street, London W1.

BROOK STREET BUREAU

All an employment service should be

Senior Secretary

required by The Financial Times newspaper to work for the Assistant Editor, responsible for editorial new technology. Duties include minute taking, word processing and administration with opportunities to become fully involved.

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Please telephone 01-236 9758 for an application form or write to Personnel Officer, Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street, London, EC4.

P.A.

This is a unique organisational role (hardly any shorthand or typing) which primarily involves running the various households (+ family, household staff, travel etc) functions of an executive who travels extensively while co-ordinating his diverse business affairs. These involve negotiations at all levels in a wide variety of businesses. A cool mature (30+) personality is required and ability to work irregular hours on own initiative. W. End based. Salary £10,500 + expenses. Apply in first instance with recent photo to 130 Kings Road SW3. Ref: KG

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We offer Free air ticket yearly. Bonus scheme. Own expense account.

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The Chairman of highly successful private company in EC2 seeks a PA to assist him. The post is for 12 months initially and will be varied and interesting. You must be fluent in French and Spanish and have SH/TYP speeds of 90/65, impeccable English and a sense of humour.

Peter Morris, Capital Corporation, 37 Golden Square, London, W1R 4AA. Tel: 01-734 7831

Please ring 588 5355

SECRETARY to Finance Director £8,000+ p.a.

Rush & Tompkins Group plc, a major property and construction group operating throughout the UK and overseas, has a vacancy for a Secretary to the Finance Director.

Based at our new offices in Park Street, W1, the successful applicant will provide a full secretarial and administrative service.

Applicants must have had a good general education and have first class typing and shorthand. Experience of working at Board level is essential. Knowledge of word processors would be an advantage.

Please send full details, in confidence, to:

Group Personnel Manager, Rush and Tompkins Group plc., Marlowe House, Station Road, Sidcup, Kent, DA15 7BP.

Rush & Tompkins



£10,000 + BONUS - MORTGAGE
Two Senior Executives of this well-established merchant bank need a good secretary to assist them in their busy departmental involvement. Mergers, takeovers and LBOs. Ages 27 to 35. Speeds 100+/60.

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c.£8,000
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COBBOLD AND DAVIS
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35 Bruton Place,
London, W1.
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CDR

PK Christiania Bank (UK) Limited
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Starting salary £9,000 p.a. plus generous fringe benefits.

Please write enclosing C.V. to:

Jane Hickman,
PK Christiania Bank (UK) Limited,
49-51 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9HB.

PA c£8,000

Be part of a small team in an international design company. Usual organisational and management skills to further the efficiency of this young management team and become involved in the company's project and contract work.

Good secretarial skills required with good educational background. Sound office experience and hopefully the ability to use a small office computer. Age 24-35.

Residential Property

How housing experts are slumming it

At a time when builders, estate agents and potential sellers and buyers are making ready for a good year of business, one firm of estate agents has raised the odd eyebrow by describing housing as "a great British failure".

This uncompromising view comes from Mr Nigel Stephens, chairman of the south coast firm of Whiteheads. He says that what is happening in housing is cause for serious concern.

Writing in the firm's property market report, he looks at housing since 1945 and concludes that what was condemned after the Second World War would now be accepted.

After the war, he says, architects, planners and sociologists allowed the tower blocks to develop. "They misread the needs of the people and the social implications of multi-storey living without a sense of community. Isolation and vandalism were two of the consequences. They built immediate slums, not the slums of tomorrow."

Mr Stephens argues that at the same time slum clearance was "in" and thousands of houses that today would be modernized and cherished were destroyed. "Nowhere was this more blatant than in Chichester, a city that one could have expected to care for and preserve its heritage."

He criticizes what was built then because much of it was "built in the interests of financial expediency - cheap and experimental. Modern multi-storey blocks of flats have since had to be demolished as either structurally unsound or socially unacceptable, and serious defects are occurring even in low-rise housing."

When the Parker Morris report in 1962 recommended new and high standards for homes, local authorities set out to achieve them, but they proved too high for the private sector and were largely abandoned, "and the rot had set in".

Bringing his assessment up to

date, Mr Stephens says: "Back-to-back housing was considered one of the worst factors of industrial re-location - today it is acceptable. The maximum number of dwellings crowded into the smallest possible area, although deplored a few years ago, is now encouraged. In 1950 a starter home was a three-bed semi; by 1960 it was a three-bed terrace; by 1980 a two-bed terrace; by 1983 it was a bed-sitting room."

Given an economy in recession, this abandonment of standards might be seen as a necessity. After all it is housing that the people can afford. It gets people off the streets, it makes the figures look better, and it is politically acceptable. "In reality, could we not be building tomorrow's slums? Already there are signs of sales resistance when such units come back onto the market". Mr Stephens says, and he is in a position to know.

To state the difficulties, and to pose the questions, is easier than providing the answers. He believes that, given the state of the economy, and the likelihood of unemployment continuing at a high rate, the least privileged must remain dependent on rented accommodation. Therefore he questions both the validity of selling off council houses at as little as a third or a quarter of what it costs to provide new ones, and the Government's decision in November to reduce the money available to councils for housing.

A thorough reappraisal is necessary, he states, adding that, "even if this will achieve nothing if environmental considerations are to override the needs of the underprivileged and the political parties continue to make capital out of both".

Lastly, Mr Stephens points out that in the residential field, as 1983 drew to a close, land values were rising as they had done in the early 1970s "but for different reasons". Then there was boundless optimism that house prices would have to rise to meet the high land prices,



This Georgian house in Charles Street, Mayfair, built around 1740, was the home of Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon before she married the future King George VI, in need of renovation, the property is for sale leasehold, (with about 70 years to run) at £375,000 through Sturzis and Son. The large dining room has panelled walls with oriental scenes copied from the Royal Pavilion at Brighton.

In the event many companies failed and the market collapsed.

He believes that land values in the South-east are now rising, partly because of optimism but partly in desperation. "House builders need land to survive; the planners and environmentalists have driven them into a corner. House prices will undoubtedly rise in 1984 but with a high level of unemployment and a low inflation rate, there is little likelihood of a meteoric increase. It remains to be seen if the current price of land will be justified - we have serious doubts."

With this refreshing, if gloomy view in mind, it will be interesting to watch developments this year.

• The Householders' Association Do-it-Yourself conveyancing kit, mentioned in this column on

December 21, 1983, has now been withdrawn from sale. This is because Mr Michael Joseph, author of *The Conveyancing Fraud*, whose book formed the basis of the kit and who lent his name to the project, has dissociated himself from it completely. Mr Aaron Gershfield, of the Householders' Association, says: "Everything in the kit was carefully worked out, and monitored with Mr Joseph, but because of his action we have withdrawn the kits from sale and will not offer them until the matter has been resolved."

Mr Joseph has issued a writ against Mr Gershfield and the Householders' Association, alleging libel.

Christopher Warman

Super Secretaries

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Two full time Secretaries. Personal Assistants suitable for mature applicants.

APPEALS DEPARTMENT. Good organiser able to take minutes, type, answer letters, record etc. Good shorthand.

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Apply to: Friends of the Elderly, 42 Ebury Street, SW1W 0LZ.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT, £10,000+
This small firm of Developers require a part-time personal assistant and rusty shorthand. You will have to learn the trade. Good organisational skills and ability to work with the Director. Good shorthand and typing essential. Please apply to M.D. Office, 20 Mayfair, EC4. Tel: 01-437 2220. (C.R.C. Recruitment Consultants).

PERSONAL ASSISTANT. A adaptable person to help run small friendly agency office in Kensington. Main duties will be answering telephone, shorthand, word processing, filing, general office work, and general office work. Good computer skills and mini computer £25,000. Geoffrie Taunton 937 1266.

TOP FABRICATOR (Leicester Square) for small W1 premises. Good organisational skills and ability to work with the Director up to 40 hours per week. Will attend conferences and social functions. Good computer skills. Tel: 01-520 7676.

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RECEPTIONIST for super offices in Sloane Street, SW1. £26,250. Tel: 01-580 4223. Directors' Secretarial 01-520 7676.

TOP PA/BEC, 26-36, afternoons unopposed in top personnel functions together with the Director. Experience but education experience and personal computer confidence whilst participating with regular and intense work. £24,000 per annum. Tel: 01-520 7676.

SECRETARY (Administrative) £6,750. Our Client, an international pharmaceuticals and toiletries seeks a Secretary to their London office. Good N.V.P. skills are needed and great emphasis is placed on good communication skills. Please call Diana Sharp on 01-520 7676.

RECEPTIONIST (Telephone). Typical well established office. Good N.V.P. skills are the ideal candidate for this position. We are looking for a part-time executive. No shorthand required. Please call 01-520 7676.

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PRIVATE FAMILY. Part-time partner in Harver Street, Regent Street. Required for our client, an international pharmaceuticals and toiletries company. Non-smokers only. £31,400 per annum. Tel: 01-520 7676.

NOTARY PUBLIC. SECRETARY. £10,000. Our Client a small W1 firm of Chartered Surveyors require a Notary Public to assist their two surveyors. Lots of liaison with clients and visit properties. To do you and your staff a great deal of travel. Please telephone 499 8070 Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

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NOT

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1**TV-am**

Juliet Stevenson in Crown Court: ITV 2.00pm.

6.00 Cefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30; 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 6.40 and 8.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; the days television previewed at 8.55; review of the morning's papers at 7.18 and 8.18; Mike Smith with the top 20 pop records between 7.35 and 8.00.

9.00 Animal Marvels. Tony Soper investigates animal's which complement each other. He travels from Devon to Africa and the Seychelles (n. 9.25 Cefax). **10.30** Play School, presented by Ben Zeffert (n. 10.55 Gharib). Physical fitness and the necessity to look after the feet is the topic today. **11.00** Ahmed charts a discussion on foot care. **11.20** Ceefax. **12.15** Bod (r).

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitemore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. **12.57** Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. **1.00** Pebble Mill at One.

1.25 Olympia Grandstand, introduced by David Coleman. Live coverage of the opening ceremony in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, of the XIV Winter Olympic Games. Barry Davies describes the pomp. **2.50** Racing from Ascot. Recording of the Sapling Novices' Steeplechase (2.00) and the Farnborough Hurdle (2.30). Live coverage of the Whitbread Trial Handicap Steeplechase (3.05) and the Reynoldsdown Novices' Steeplechase (3.40). **3.55** Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. **4.20** The Adventures of Tin Tin (r). **4.25** Totie, a story of a doll's house. **4.40** Ragtaghost (r).

5.05 John Cowperthwaite Roundabout. **5.10** Think of a Number. Science and numbers explored in an unsatiny manner by Johnny Ball.

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes news from Maura Stouts at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional news magazine at 5.55; and news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 Cartoon: Buge Bunny in Racketeer Rabbit.

6.50 Doctor Who. Peter Davison in part one of the two-episode adventure, Resurrection of the Daleks.

7.35 Medical Express. How to use the 999 service and what happens when a call is made incorrectly is explained by Nigel Farrett. **7.50** Cochrane has some cheap and healthy ways of feeding babies and discovers why such ladies break their hips in cold weather; while Michael O'Donnell talks to a French GP about their health service and what they think of ours.

8.05 Cockles: The Old French Pack. The final story in the comedy series about the faded seaside resort of Cocklesea. This week French holidaymakers fuel the suggestion that Napoleon Bonaparte had a love nest in the area.

9.00 News with Sue Lawley.

9.25 The Other Half. The first of a new series presented by John Pitman that explores six vastly differing love stories. This evening - Claire Rayner and her husband, Desmond.

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10.50 Film: Visions of Death (1972) starring Telly Savalas. A lecturer has the ability to predict disasters. Directed by Lee Katzin.

12.00 News headlines and weather.

6.25 Good Morning Britain with Nick Owen and John Stapleton. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; Winsey's pets at 6.40 and 8.05; exercises at 6.50 and 8.15; 8.05; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.25; Pat Phoenix at 7.40, 8.45 and 9.12; 9.02 video at 7.55; magic moments at 8.10.
TV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. **9.30** For Schools: Final episode of The Night Swimmers. **9.45** The Clock of Nature of Life. **10.04** Great British Wedding. **10.41** Part one of the two-part series on the carib's a spina bifida baby. **10.48** Happy Home Under Mussolini. **11.10** The uses of stone. **11.22** Basic maths. **11.39** How we used to live. **12.00** Flukes. Christopher Lilliput and The Frogfish. **12.10** Sounds Like a Story. Mark Wymer tells the traditional tale of The Grasshopper and the Ant. **12.30** Three Little Words. Quiz game for married couples.

1.00 News. **1.20** Thames news. **1.30** Plus with Lynne Dohigan. **2.00** Crown Court. Considering the case of the man who was deliberately injured to undermine an industrial dispute. **2.30** A County Practice. Drama series set in an Australian outback town. Today, Dr Elliott reveals a secret about his past. **3.30** Sons and Daughters. Australian-made soap-opera.

4.00 Flukes. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. **4.15** Batflink. Cartoon adventure of a batonic bat. **4.20** Luma. Science fiction serial (r). **4.50** Razamatazz. The last in the present series with Alastair Firth introducing another two pop artists and comedians. **5.15** Family Trees. Mike Smith reveals the connection between a Grand National winner and a comedian by Johnny Ball.

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Writ over two detained after envoy's killing

By Craig Seton

The Kashmir Liberation Front is seeking a writ of habeas corpus in the Divisional Court in London today to secure the release of two of its officials from Kashmir and Britain who are being questioned by police investigating the kidnapping and murder of Mr Ravinder Mhatre, the Indian diplomat in Birmingham found shot dead on Sunday.

The men being questioned last night by detectives of West Midlands police were taken from Luton to Birmingham on Sunday. They are Mr Hashim Qureshi, national chairman of the front in Pakistan, Kashmair, who arrived in Britain two weeks ago, and Mr Aman Ullah Khan, national president of the front in Britain.

Miss Caroline Hands, a Birmingham solicitor, said she understood the two men were under arrest. "They are being held on suspicion of kidnapping, and other serious charges", she said.

On the instructions of another senior official of the front she had made arrangements for an application for a writ of habeas corpus to be issued in the Divisional Court in London today for their release, if they had not been released by that time.

West Midlands police said that nobody had been detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act during the investigations, and a spokesman said that no one was under arrest. He refused, however, to comment on named individuals.

On Sunday, Mr Mhatre's body was found in a farm drive near Hinkley, between Birmingham and Leicester. He had been shot in the body and chest.

Yesterday police reported that they had found a bus pass

owned by Mr Mhatre on the main London-Sheffield railway line at Toton, near Nottingham, more than 20 miles north of the spot where his body was found.

Police believe that Mr Mhatre may have been held somewhere in Leicester after his abduction and murder, and believe he was killed on Sunday in a spot other than the place where he was found.

The point where he was discovered was close to junction two of the M69, and was approachable only from the Leicester direction.

Miss Hands said that she was acting on instructions issued by Mr Zubair Ansari, central secretary-general of the Kashmir Liberation Front, who lives in Birmingham.

Yesterday a senior official from the Foreign Ministry in Delhi was liaising with the West Midlands police and is thought to be preparing a report on Mr Mhatre's murder for his government. The Indian authorities appear to be in little doubt that his abduction and killing were politically motivated.

Arrangements were being made for Mr Mhatre's body to be flown to India for a funeral. It is expected that it will be accompanied by his widow and daughter aged 14.

● The Metropolitan Police were last night unable to confirm a report that an Indian diplomat's wife had been attacked and injured at her home in Beckenham, south London, but said that an incident had occurred at the house and was being investigated (a Staff Reporter writes).

● The British Government came under bitter attack in the *National Herald*, a Delhi newspaper yesterday for failing to protect Mr Mhatre, adequately (Michael Hamlyn writes from Delhi).

Shergar vet tricked

Continued from page 1
kidnappers got the money because some time later I got a call from my original contact to say they had the cash. I know from things he had said about the horse that he was one of the kidnappers."

Mr Cosgrove said Mr Minogue had acted honorably throughout and had returned the money he received for acting as a go-between.

● The Provisional IRA's army council has held a major

inquest into a series of spectacular money-raising operations that went disastrously wrong. If they had all succeeded, the IRA would have raised more than £7m (Richard Ford writes).

The investigation in the Republic last weekend concerned the kidnappings of Shergar, Mr Galen Weston and Mr Don Tidey.

Shergar was killed with the kidnappers gaining only a fraction of the ransom sought

The last link with Earth is broken



Captain Bruce McCandless manoeuvres himself in orbit with the aid of his manned manouevring unit - the first man ever to fly totally independently in space without any safety line

Four tons of cannabis discovered at airport

By Our Crime Reporter

Two men were being questioned by Customs investigators yesterday after the discovery of four tons of cannabis, with an estimated street value of £4m, at a small airport in Kent.

The cannabis was flown into Britain three weeks ago from Nigeria concealed in more than 100 steel drums. The cargo was officially described as palm oil and landed at Manston airport.

Customs officers at the airport were suspicious about the cargo and checked the drums. They discovered they were packed with herbal cannabis and called in drugs investigators. The drums were stored but kept under surveillance by a team of Customs men.

The investigation, called operation Oscar, continued on Monday night when men arrived at the airport, which does not have a regular freight service, to take delivery of the drums. Customs men watched

as the drums were loaded and driven away.

The Customs men trailed the movement of the drums for 11 hours across the south of England, before moving in to make a number of arrests.

One man was held at Poole in Dorset and another in the Gwinnick area. Both are described as United Kingdom citizens. One lives in the Poole area and the other comes from Feltham near London.

The cannabis cache is not the largest found in Britain in recent years, but it is regarded as a sizeable haul.

● Nineteen people have been arrested in a drugs investigation involving police in Essex, Suffolk, London, Kent and Sussex.

In a operation code-named Petal 180 police raided houses and commercial premises in five counties on Monday and seized a large quantity of drugs and equipment.

Mr Robert Murphy, US Under-Secretary of State with responsibility for the Middle East, is leaving Beirut for Europe to calm fears and doubts about the presence of the multinational force troops.

Reports that Mr. Donald Rumsfeld, the special US Middle East envoy, was going to Syria were denied last night.

President Reagan went on holiday to his ranch in California yesterday as planned and throughout his round of birthday speechmaking he has not once mentioned the Marines. Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said: "There is no change in the United States participating in the multinational force".

● MOSCOW: Tass said the situation in Beirut was causing "profound alarm" and reiterated earlier charges that the US was entirely to blame (Reuters reports).

Reporting the fighting in Beirut, Tass made no mention of the combatants except to say it involved marines from the multinational force and a "barage of gunfire on residential quarters" from the Sixth Fleet.

Britain prepares way to pull out of Lebanon

Continued from page 1

to embark on a humiliating early withdrawal of the 1,600 Marines from Beirut (Christopher Thomas writes).

Although hoping to keep the troops there at least until summer, when a dignified pull-out can be devised, the Administration appears reconciled to the possibility that Beirut continues to crumble, the troops will have to be shifted to naval vessels.

Despite fears in Europe, the

Administration shows every willingness in the short term to employ greater military power in Beirut. There are, however, doubts in the longer term about whether President Gemayel can survive.

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Robert Fisk in Beirut

Inside the holocaust of Lebanon's strife

It was the day after.

There were whole houses on fire, flames leaping through the roofs flickering inside the old stone windows of nineteenth century Levantine villas. Shells had devastated street after street, hurling their occupants into the rubble of their own homes. Two half-naked corpses, the bodies of two deaf and dumb boys who sold gas canisters for a living, lay on the pavement in Hammra Street.

We went down into the basement, a claustrophobic room that smelt of generator fuel and was piled with bedding. You could just feel the vibrations of the shells. Round the walls sat some middle-aged men, their faces washed by tiredness, too fatigued to talk except to ask politely what we thought they would become of their country.

The Marines isolated down on the Mediterranean seafloor by the British Embassy with only the dim outline of a helicopter carrier on the rain-squall horizon for comfort, might have been able to supply a few answers yesterday.

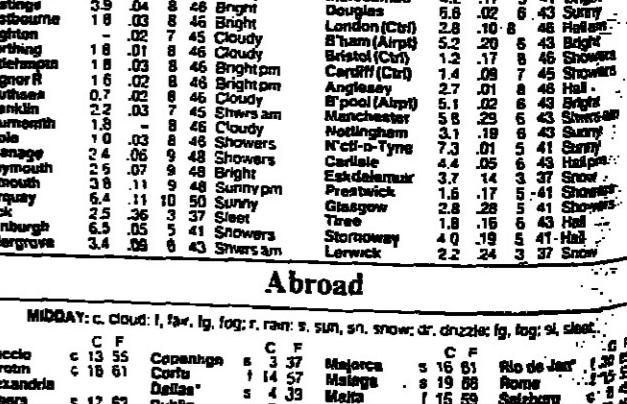
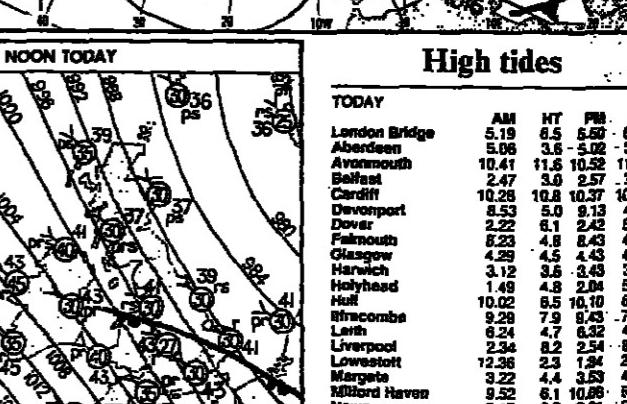
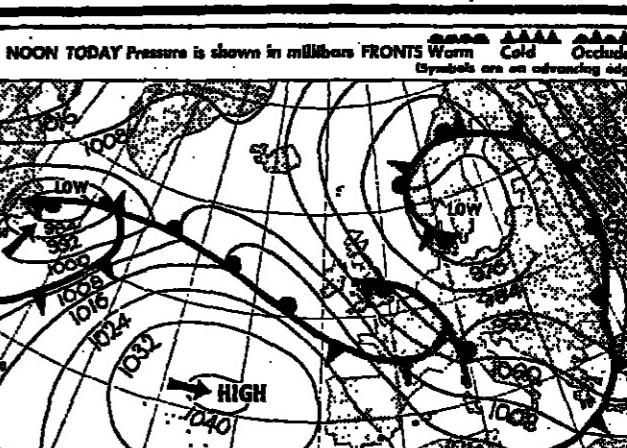
The sergeant of an amphibious vehicle parked on the Corniche begged a teenage boy to buy him cigarettes from a shop down the road where Druze gunmen were lounging against a tree. He dragged heavily on the cigarettes when they arrived, watching the gunmen, all the while.

"President Reagan said there was progress," he murmured. "Yeah, sure he did. Maybe things went right here at the beginning. But I guess somewhere along the line Genayel blew it."

Most of the Marines by the Embassy admitted they had been scared. Their honesty was quite disarming. They had made friends with the bearded gunmen standing 40 yards from their security barricade. Muhammad Usama of the Druze militia even walked up to the Marines yesterday afternoon, rifle in hand, for a chat, leaving against the barricade and exchanging cigarettes.

There was firing from the Lebanese Army post under attack down the coast. But ho- Muhammad Usama told us, we would be safe driving back down the road.

"Drive carefully," he told us, "because there is a true on," then very casually, he added: "We start again at 4.30," and sure enough, they did.



Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkhas (the Siwalik Rifles), accompanied by the Princess of Wales, attend a reception at the Ritz Hotel, London, 6.15.

The Duke of Edinburgh visits Tritton Commissariat, Sunderland Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, 12.30.

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, attends the Warwickshire Gang Show gala

Amsterdam Looki Stardust Quar-

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,349

evening at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, 7.20.

New exhibitions

Paintings by Ian Kirkwood, City Museum and Art Gallery, Priorygate, Peterborough, Tues to Sat, 10.30-4.30 Sun and Mon (ends March 3).

Movement, an exhibition about painting, Castle Museum, Norwich; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 4).

Music

Amsterdam Looki Stardust Quar-

evening at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, 7.20.

Commons (2.30): Welsh Rate

Second Report motion. Motions on fishing vessels and fisheries conser-

vation.

Lords (2.30): Debates on homelessness, drug addiction, and GCHQ.

Pass blocked

The Brenner Pass between

Austria and Italy is blocked by

Italian lorry drivers protesting at

increased tariffs and delays of up to

15 hours at the Austrian frontier. A spokesman for the striking Italians said their action would probably

continue for the rest of this week.

17 Not for the first time, uses Army

song groups (8).

18 Cell not very different from

Brion (6).

19 Island colony's founder (6).

20 Permission to go not required by French? (5).

21 Gun to kill or set back mature

beast (5-4).

22 Admirer's light burden (5).

23 He is well provided for (6).

24 Singular girl hit boy with no less

force (8).

25 Saint in America joined one in

England (8).

DOWN

1 Representative on display in

market, perhaps (6).

2 Fair place? Faithful didn't find it so.

3 Standard-bearer in Arizona (9).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

